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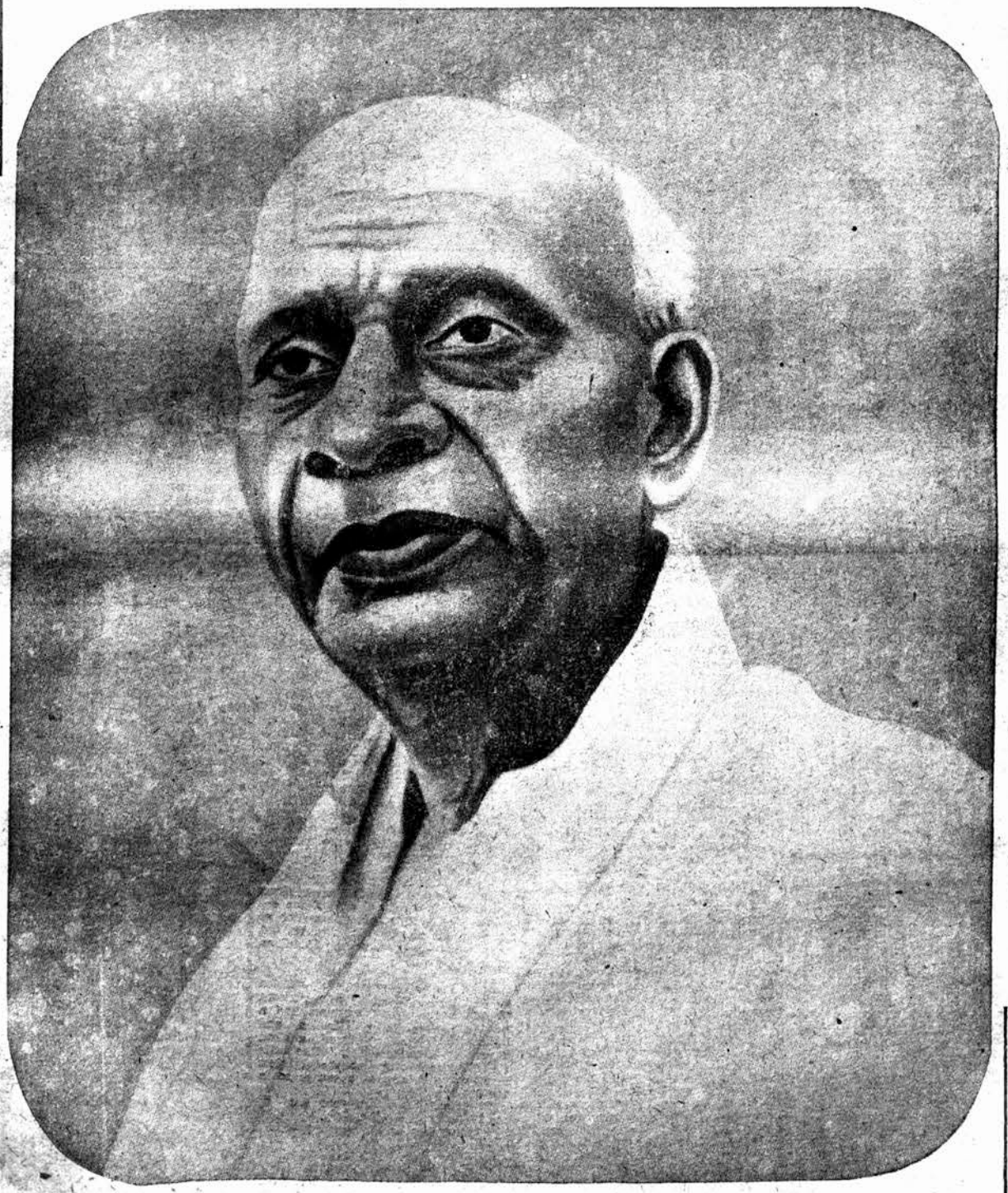


Sardar Patel's Birthday Falls This Month-End

INSIDE 'BAMBOO CURTAIN' IN CHINA

(See Page—6)

HAS THE EARTH MORE MOONS?

★

By J.B.S. Haldane

GREENWICH Observatory, now moved to Hurstmonceux Castle, is to have a telescope with a very large mirror. This will enable astronomers to gather together more light to a single focus, and thus to protograph fainter objects. A star can be faint either because it is a very long way off, so only a small fraction of its light reaches the earth, or because though relatively near, it sends out very little light. I do not know whether the astronomers at Hurstmonceux will be more interested in looking for distant objects or near but faint ones. Both are interesting, for different reasons.

It is unlikely, though not impossible, that they will find stars of a hitherto unknown kind, or hitherto unknown arrangements of stars, at a great distance. They may find out in more detail how the stars thin out as we get to the edge of the galaxy of which our sun, and all the stars visible with the naked eye, are members, and which appears as the milky way when we look a tit edgewise. This will help us to determine its structure and size more accurately.

They may photograph other galaxies, a few of which we can see without a telescope, and get more information about some of the brighter stars in them. Or they may count those galaxies which can only be detected at all with a powerful telescope. Ultimately, such a study will answer very important questions.

Some astronomers think the universe was created about two or three thousand million years ago. It is already possible to photograph light which has come from so far away that it has been travelling for about 400 million years. If it were found that the older the light, the younger the stars or galaxies seemed to be, for example, if the very distant galaxies were less spun out into spirals than the near ones, this would make the theory of creation more plausible. Nothing of the kind has been so far observed, and quite a number of astronomers think that the past was eternal. But observation will help us toward an answer to this philosophical question.

I should be more interested, however, in the prospects of finding new stars in our own neighbourhood. We certainly know all the stars as bright as our own sun in its vicinity—that is to say, within a distance which takes light 20 years or so to travel. But we are certain faint stars in our own neighbourhood. Indeed all the stars as bright as our own neighbourhood. We certain know they photographed at all unless they were are so faint that they could not be photographed at al unless they wree fairly near

One way in which near but faint stars are detected is this. The same region of the sky is photographed at intervals of six months. Most of the stars seem to be in just the same places

(Continued on page 28)

Autographed cartoon of Dr. John Matthai, who complained against Sir Stafford Cripps in the devaluation affair.

MOPSY by GLADYS PARKER

WEEK-END FUN

Violinist Fritz Kreisler was invited to dinner at the home of a wealthy socialite who was in the habit of making her artistic guests perform for their suppers.

"Bring your violin too, Mr. Kreisler," she said.

"Oh, no, that would be pointless," said Kreisler.

"What do you mean?" demanded the matron.

"Well you see, madam," replied Kreisler, "my violin is not hungry".

*

Some years ago, Albert Einstein paid a visit to the California Institute of Technology. One day he was walking about the campus with a well-known seismologist. The conversation turned to earthquakes and the possibility of devising an instrument which would accurately predict earth tremors.

Far into the afternoon the two conversed. The air was filled with heavy arithmetic. Suddenly, Einstein realized with a start, the afternoon was drawing to a close. Bidding his colleague adieu, he rushed off to his hotel, where Mrs. Einstein was expecting him.

When he entered the lobby, a scene of confusion greeted him. Everywhere there was buzzing excitement.

When he opened the door of his room, he found his wife on the verge of a nervous collapse.

"What's wrong?" asked the scientist.

"What's wrong?" cried Mrs. Einstein. "We've just had an earthquake."

*

Viscount Alexander, the Governor General of Canada, toured the M-G-M studios where he visited "The Red Danube" set. In this film Walter Pidgeon wears the uniform of a British colonel, Peter Lawford the uniform of an American major and Louis Calhern the uniform of a Russian officer. Alexander, who was wearing his own uniform, stood near the moviesoldiers. A production assistant glanced at the endless rows of ribbons on Alexander's chest, ribbons representing the highest decorations from many nations, and said: "Say, buddy, I think the wardrobe department may have overdone it"... "Maybe they did," Alexander agreed, "Maybe they did."

*

Guglielmo Marconi, the genius of radio, was entertaining a friend one night in his laboratory. The two discussed the most intricate phases of wireless communication.

Finally, at dawn, the friend suggested that they retire. As they were leaving the laboratory, Marconi looked back over his shoulder and said:

"All my life I have been studying this phenomenon, but there is one thing I simply cannot understand about radio."

"Something you don't understand about radio?" smiled the other. "What is that?"

"Why does it work?" mused Marconi.

*

Violinist Yehudi Menuhin tells this story on himself. Not long ago he was late for a radio concert and, carrying his violin in its case, ran into an elevator.

"You'll have to go in the freight elevator," snapped the operator.

"I have no time," retorted Mr. Menuhin.

"I don't care," continued the operator. "All musicians with instruments gotta ride in the freight elevator."

By this time our violinist was exasperated. "Look," he stormed, "I'm Yehudi Menuhin."

"Listen, ya gotta ride in the freight elevator," the operator added with finality, "even if you're Jack Benny!"

*

Franz Lehar, the composer, always insisted on putting up a front, especially in his early lean days. Arthur Steiner, the Viennese author-journalist, who knew him in those days, tells of the time Lehar had to pawn his watch. The composer didn't want to be seen entering a pawnshop. He gave the watch to a friend, told him to pawn it for 20 gulden, and said, "I'll be at the Cafe Central with some friends. Put the 20 gulden into an envelope, and when you bring it to me you must say, 'The ambassador of China sends you his best regards.'"

A half hour later Lehar's friend arrived a the Cafe Central, approached the composer's table, waved the envelope and said, "The ambassador of China sends you his best regards, but says he can't pay more than 15 gulden for your watch."

*

When Sacha Guitry was a boy—which is even before "Variety" was a gleam in Sime's eye—good manners had a marvellous importance. Lucien and his son, Sacha, encountered a blind beggar on a Paris street. The little fellow toddled over to the sightless medicant and dropped a sou or so in the tin can.

"Why didn't you tip your hat to him?" demanded old Guitry.

"Tip my hat to the beggar?" asked Sacha.

"Most certainly."

"But he was blind."

"That doesn't matter," answered the unanswerable Lucien, "He might have been a fake."

THE IRISHWOMAN

*

Fred was showing his sweetheart the old family album, and pointed out a particular photograph of which he was very proud. It depicted him as a small boy, dressed in a sailor suit, sitting on his uncle's knee.

"There, what do you think of that one?" he said.

"Very nice," his sweetheart replied, "But who is the ventriloquist?"

HUMOROUS SKIT ON 'DEAR ELOPERS'

★

By Eskebee

GENNI in this profession will excuse my inability in compiling an essay, alphabetically, on "elopement" cases since the days of our ancesters. I mean essay on those tricky and artistic technicalities of going away of one's charming bride (and intact virgins as well) with her paramour. "Going away discreetly", as is generally recoguised.

Now a treatise was not possible. First and foremost, the dear olden people did not bother having had any records of such an incident. What earthly thing they cared for was to tuck in the archieves the records of their marriages. As were meticulous the details, even the names of those who happened to serve tea or operate magic lanterns, to say least of priests and guests, were provided for. Of wedlocks, not one, not even two. One man three wives. Which brings home the fact that in the good aged times Eves were instinctively intelligent to fall a prey. Hence no blossoming of romance. Not a speck.

You must have been biting your finger nails in amazement, what actuated me loosen all this reverie. let me hurry in assurance: they are not my personal effects at all. Far from that. The truth is I foster a desire to be of service to humanity. You snarl at the prospect, don't you? Why, you are over head and ears in this sort of service already through publications, mushroom agitators and what not. You feel strongly about it. Precisely. Believe me, I came across a profound fellow who would just subscribe newspapers only to scan the advertisement captions. Mark you, not for perusing single word of any news item. Such an antipathy. Idea, isn't it?

●

My revelation is not aimed at that. At least the discourse is not so deep. I intend to look at the plainer aspect of the matter. Plainer characteristic of elopement-symptoms.

Have you ever seen any statistics of elopement cases? It's fantastic, simply. It's velocity. By velocity I am after those upward curves in the chart that spurt higher and higher. Curves racing in an unholy speed to reach the post-war peak. I can stake after a glance you wish you were dead. Dropped dead headlong instantaneously.

Perhaps you will say there are two sides of a question. Of course, and let us look at the other. What would be your reactions when you were assured (not to soften your disappointment merely) that majority of the elopers come out unsuccessful in the test? What brings this tragedy of errors? Where is the snag? "They fail in their mission because they do not know how to effect a finishing touch. A penultimate touch", those were the burly words of a statistician broached to me in explanation.

I give below reportage of a red-

(Continued on Page 25)

Sir Bengal Rama Rao, whos sudden return to Delhi from Washington on the eve of Rupee Devaluation, was kept an extremely well-guarded secret.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017

THERE MUST BE NO WORLD WAR III

Bertrand Russell's Straight Talk To Stalin

★

"You (Stalin) must be of the opinion that if nothing is done to reach an agreement, the United States will sooner or later take advantage of.....an excuse for war,....and loose its store of atom bombs at a moment when Russia ...has at most one or two".

That is how Bertrand Russell visualises Stalin's distrust of U.S.A. and in a projected straight talk to the Soviet Dictator urges the nations of the world to settle down to draft a declaration for abolishing war.

I shall suppose, for the purpose of this article, that I am not myself, but a free-lance journalist, who has avoided identification with any party, but is anxious to discover whether there is any way of softening the antagonism between East and West. I shall suppose that Stalin has expressed wiltingness to hear my opinions frankly set forth, on the understanding that my purpose is not controversial, but is to seek a basis of possible agreement, writes Betrand Russell in "The Leader Magazine".

Reflecting in advance as to what it might be worth while to say, I should realize that it would be useless to raise any of the usual controversial issues. If I were to begin: "We in the West, Sir, are much shocked by forced labour, by persecution of the Catholic Church, by mass deportations, and by liquidations of unorthodox politicians" —Stalin presumably would retort: "No doubt you are. And let me tell you I am much shocked by things that happen in the West."

After a harangue on this topic, he would conclude: "And now good morning to you, Mr. Whipper-Snapper. You evidently have nothing to say that I cannot read in the capitalist press. And though you may not know it, I am a busy man. Orderly, show the gentleman out."

This would be waste of an opportunity, so I should decide to proceed differently.

Common Basis

Generalissimo (I should say when I came into his presence), there has been, in my view, too much emphasis upon matters as to which your government and those of the Western democracies do not agree. I do not mean to deny that some of these are very weighty matters, and I do not mean to advocate either view as to any of them. I wish, instead, to start from something common to both sides, with a view to widening as far as possible the common policies that should result from this initial agreement.

There is one fundamental issue as to which, I am convinced, all sane men in every country must be agreed, and that is that a third world war, in which one part of the world, led by Russia, would fight another part, led by America, could not but be disastrous to humanity, and deeply unfortunate not only for the vanquisher, but also for the victors. I know there are some hot-heads in the West who think otherwise, and no doubt they have their opposite numbers in Russia. But I know that every responsible statesman in the West wishes to avoid war, and I have no doubt that you, Sir, take the same view. Am I right in this?

Stalin, I am sure, would nod his head, but would perhaps say that the provocative actions of the West had made him doubtful whether the wish to preserve the peace was as genuine in the West as on the part of the Soviet government. But if peace were really the desire of the West, he might add, it should not be difficult to find adjustments on the various specific questions in dispute.

Well, I should reply, I have sounded influential opinion in America and England, and have had almost word for word the same answer as you have given. There, also, I have been told that, while it is obvious that a war would be an unimaginable disaster, provocative actions in the East have made it doubtful, in Western opinion, whether the East has any real wish to avoid a world war. For my part, I should continue, I am wholly convinced of the wish for peace both in the East and in the West; only mutual suspicion makes this wish ineffective. So long as this mutual suspicion continues, each side is bound to adopt measures which, in its own view, are defensive, but which, viewed from the other side, appear as preparations for offensive action. Since every one knows that attack is the best defence, this ambiguous character of professedly defensive preparations is impossible to avoid.

What, then is the first step if this deadlock is to be broken?

First Step

Assuming, as I do, that the wish for peace is real on both sides, the first step is to make a solemn joint public declaration emphasising this one point which is not in dispute.

I do not mean one of those empty pious formulas in which nations attribute to themselves a degree of virtue which is wholly incredible. I mean something much more detailed, something which by its content would prove its sincerity. What I have in mind is a Declaration by all the governments of States that are members of UNO saying, in effect:

"Having examined and considered the effects of modern war, we are agreed that a third world war, whatever its outcome, whether it ended in a victory for the East, a victory for the West, or a draw, would inevitably entail the following evils."

After enumerating these, the Declaration should continue: "These evils outweigh in magnitude and importance all the issues in dispute; it cannot therefore be to the interest of any Power to resort to war in order to obtain a decision on these issues."

The chief merit of such a Declaration, as I should point out to Stalin, lies in the fact that the discussions required in drawing it up need not be of the nature of disputes, since they would be concerned with common interests, not with matters in which the interests of the two blocs clashed. For this reason, it would be necessary to avoid mention of specific countries. It would not do to emphasise, for example, damage to France; everything would have to be in general terms. To keep to this ruling would demand a certain mental effort, since damage to friends and enemies would go in the same scale. This effort would be wholesome, and would promote a realisation of the common interests of mankind. Negotiators who had been engaged on this work would be more likely than others to be able to agree when, at a later stage, they begin the discussion of controversial issues.

There should be an annexe to the Declaration giving argumentative justification as to the prospective evils of war; this annexe should throughout be strictly impartial, avoiding the faintest hint of expectation of victory for this side or that, or of blame to either side for the existing tense situation. It should say things that all statesmen know, but that they are chary of proclaiming for fear of diminishing the martial ardour, and therefore the bargaining power of their own side. It should be part and parcel of the Declaration that it should be given the widest possible publicity in every country.

'Modus Vivendi'

Assuming the success of this Declaration, the next step should be to seek a temporary 'modus vivendi' in all the regions where the present danger of a clash is acute. It should be agreed in advance that the object should not be the advantage of either party, but a balanced compromise, giving, so far as possible, no new preponderance of power to either side.

In the event of disagreement as to a suggested compromise, the question should be submitted to two arbitrators, one chosen by Israel and the other by the Arab League. If they agreed, their ruling should be accepted; if not, the matter should be considered afresh.

Only after a 'modus vivendi' had been adopted should any attempt be made at a permanent settlement of the major difficulties.

The fundamental difficulty is not one about which negotiation is easy; it is that each side fears attack by the other. To diminish this fear it is necessary first to diminish mutual short-term suspicions, and then, when a favourable atmosphere has been created, to consider what concerted measures would make a surprise attack more difficult, if not impossible.

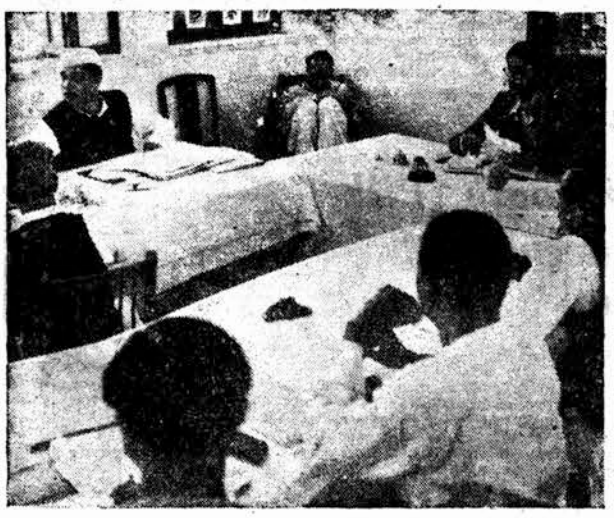
I think the most important military sources of fear at present are two, one on one side and one on the other. The West is alarmed by the preponderance of Russian armed forces in Europe; the Russians, presumably, are alarmed by the atom bomb. The best way of lessening the first of these fears would be to allow the revival of a strong neutral Germany, capable of offering serious opposition to invasion, whether from the East or from the West. The best way to lessen the second is to internationalise the supply of atomic energy.

To each of these proposals there is at present apparently insuperable opposition, and, oddly enough, the opposition comes in each case from those who would benefit, not from those who might be considered disadvantaged. Western Europe would be far less exposed than now to attack by Russia if Germany were strong, but it is in Western Europe (especially those parts of it that were occupied by the Germans) that we find the strongest opposition to German military revival. So long as America retains the lead in the manufacture of atom bombs, it is immensely to Russia's advantage that the present United States monopoly should be replaced by international control, and yet, when the American Government proposed this, it was the Soviet Government that defeated the suggestion. Both these paradoxes show how suspicion and past history blind statesmen to the needs of the moment. Neither the German problem nor the atom-bomb problem can be solved except in an atmosphere of calm realism, free from hysteria and the distorting memory of former crimes.

The Bomb Again

If Stalin would permit such frankness, I would argue both these questions with him, especially the question of the atom bomb, which is, I think both the most important and the most difficult of all the issues involved. I should point out that American strategy is based on the atom bomb, that Americans have

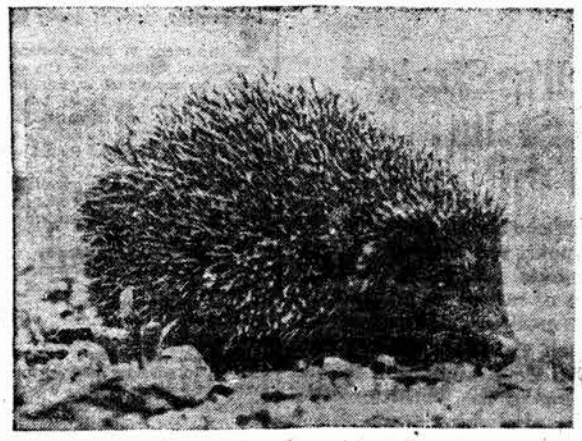
(Continued on Page 23)



Socialist bosses—Jai Prakash Narayan, Meherally, Ashok Mehta (facing the camera)—and others in conclave during the meeting of the Party's National Executive at Bangalore.

The Socialist army marches on its stomach.

Meet The Porcupine, The Forest Philosopher



The Common Hedgehog In Search Of Food

Since little literature is available on the porcupine, this article is an original contribution to the knowledge of the species by a naturalist who has made friends of wild creatures since his youth.

BY HUGH M. HALLIDAY

A MOUNTAIN of prejudice has been piled on the lowly head of porcupine, probably more than on any other woodland inhabitant. He is the real vermin of the wilderness, the pine cockroach, th. main headache of the camper, so we are told. His speciality, according to witnesses for the prosecution, is destroying paddles, chewing down veranda posts, and shooting his quills into dogs and people.

The main trouble is that we have never sat down with this fine old wilderness philosopher and acquainted ourselves philosopher acquainted ourequality. He gives no thought to the tyranny of the world. He assumes the forest was made for him, and for all others who wish to share it without selfish motives

He is never in a hurry, since he has no desire to own all creation. And what is there to fear when protected by 30,000 prickly bayonets, and a lethal tail whose lightning snap has shocked and amazed many a rash, inexperienced predator?

Because his food is everywhere and life to him is easy, there are people who have chosen to designate him the sloth of the woods. "Live as long as you can on the easiest terms", seems to be his motto. And he has proved that it works, because most sections of woodlands are reasonably well populated with porcupines

Let's take a walk and we might meet him! Here he comes now, making his way over some loose stones. No quills are in sight, because they are lying flat under the long guard hairs. His nose is black, but he is quite grizzled around his neck and about his back and sides. As he stops, and gazes at us through his tiny dark eyes, you get the impression he cannot see very well

He resumes his journey with a quickening pace, though he soon slackens off again to a dignified waddle. Evidently he has just awakened from a long snooze in a hideaway, and is out looking for breakfast. He snips off one or two succulent shoots and nibbles here and there at grass and leaves, but he is tired of salads; he wants a slight change of diet. He stands up and shuffles a few paces on his hind legs.

Appetite For Salt

We are standing in the shadow of a clump of spruce, and porky starts straight for us. But it is the evergreens he has his eye on. He starts climbing the first one, but he doesn't seem to know whether to eat or sleep. He has had a hard day in slumber over behind the log, and he must rest up. Two days later he is still in the same tree, eating and sleeping according to his momentary fancy.

Many persons regard the porcupine as an enemy and delight in cracking over the nose and killing with a stick, or a blowing his quills all over the forest with a shotgun. But he gets vengeance by chewing the handle off a shovel or the side out of a canoe.

His actions are not malicious, and he should not be blamed. Nature has endowed, or plagued him, with a terrific appetite for salt. His normal diet doesn't supply enough. When the salinity of his blood deteriorates he doesn't feel well. Perhaps that is why he is so languid. Thus, his sense of smell or instinct takes him to the vicinity of cottages and camps, where he looks for anything that has been handled by the perspiring, salty hands of people.

It happens, however, that a porcupine will live its whole life near human habitation without once chewing up any article of value. But most persons, thus situated, keep salt where the porcupine can find it. Salt generally sprinkled over a log or stump, since a porcupine likes to obtain his salt by chewing, is low-cost porcupine nsurance. When a porcupine can acquire all the salt he needs the easy way, he won't chew up fishing poles, because a porcupine doesn't throw away his energy.

He will hardly run when chased. When attacked, he prefers to wedge himself under a log or rock. In such a position, he is safe from being turned over and killed. Most dogs tackle a porcupine only once—once is enough. And many a wild animal has discovered that once is too often, because no human being is present with pliers to pull out the barbed quills, which are likely to work right into the vital organs, travelling through the muscle about an inch a day.

Our little fox terrier, throughout his nearly 20 years of life, could never resist the temptation to attack a porcupine. He knew all about the quills, having been thoroughly "stuck up" a dozen times. However, he seemed to regard himself as master of any situation. A porcupine could never succeed in striking him with its tail. As the porcupine kept turning its tail-end toward the terrier, he would be at the other end waiting for the big spiny rodent to raise its head just once. In a flash he would have it by the nose, and he would also have a mouthful of quills!

When overtaken, the porcupine stiffens his legs, curls his head between his front feet for safety, and sets his quills at an angle. His tail appears to spring up automatically, slugging an attacking animal squarely in the throat. The more the attacker struggles to get rid of the barbed tormentors, the farther they are driven into the flesh.

If you take your dog into porcupine country, a pair of pliers should be standard equipment. Only quills that have penetrated superficially can be removed by hand, and snipping off the ends to release the air won't make them any easier to pull out. After a few days in an animal's flesh they usually have begun to disintegrate, but the barbeds are still present and the point remains needle sharp.

They Live Alone

Porcupines live alone, which is a good thing, because if they got too close together they might get stuck up with one another's quills. Their front paws are excellent hands, enabling them to remove most quills, but there is always the odd one to get beyond their reach. A quill in the flesh of a porcupine is the same as a quill in the flesh of any other animal. it is a foreign agent.

If, however, accommodation is scarce, they may be forced to den up together. Though showing no antogonism toward one another; they generally are found singly and well away from any other member of the tribe. Thus, the forests seldom if ever suffer from collective damage. Indeed, the damage porcupines are reputed to do is more talked about than demonstrated.

Actually, a porcupine is very much of a harmless creature, even though there are many persons, particularly about summer hotels and camps who consider themselves heroes when they kill one. A porcupine never attacks another animal, never goes looking for trouble.

Possibly much of the prejudice against porcupines is handed down by owners of hunting dogs, because many a valuable hound has become a quill victim.

If anyone thinks a porcupine cannot move fast let him try to overtake one in rocky, forested country. How do you catch him? Throw a coat or blanket over him and then pick him up by the tail, smoothing the quills down with your hand. But watch out for his teeth, because he can bite.

Unlike many other animals, the porcupine has not found furtiveness a life's necessity. He has never been forced to lurk in the shadows, to keep a sharp lookout, to hold his ear to the ground to catch the sound of approaching footsteps or sniff the air for the taint of an enemy.

He has greatly simplified matters by climbing a convenient tree where he is prepared to remain for a week or a month if necessary. If you follow him and poke him with stick, he soon catches on and begins to back toward you. For self-preservation, you swing down out of the tree a few seconds ahead of Mr. Porky

Though most of his enemies prefer to pass by on the other side, the one animal that will unhesitatingly attack him is the savage fisher. With lightning manoeuvres the fisher flips the porcupine on his back and rips into his soft, quill-less underparts. With all its skill and alertness, however, the fisher appears to be a vanishing species while the porcupine with his dull, wit less wit continues to prosper.

Friend Of The Deer

There are other enemies, too, against whose attacks the porcupine is helpless. They are lice and ticks, parasitic worms such as tape-worms, round-worms, and thread-worms. In climbing about trees, a porcupine is sometimes stuck with his own quills. Another enemy is the widely occurring forest fire. Though a good swimmer and buoyant, a porcupine usually moves too slowly to reach water when fire sweeps through his territory

The porcupine is credited by most of those who dislike him with a single virtue. He is easily captured and is good to eat, especially by a starving man lost in the woods. How does barbecued porcupine taste? That is a matter of sentiment, and the age of the animal has good deal of bearing on the opinion.

In winter, deer find the porcupine an accommodating friend. When ground vegetation is covered with snow, porcupines feed largely on the inner bark of evergreens and also on the foliage. They apparently dislike getting their feet in snow, so they remain in the tree-tops, dropping to the ground a good deal of foliage and bark. Deer eat this with great relish. Porcupines climb about trees with amazing dexterity, twigs and foliage in the way are quickly snipped off and let fall.

An adult porcupine may weigh 15 or 20 pounds, a big specimen more. A baby weighs about a pound when born, and it arrives in the world with a set of sharp quills! Since the baby comes well wrapped in a membranous sac the mother suffers no injury. Within two or three days the youngster is climbing trees. It goes up first time like an old hand, but getting down again is something it must learn. In a week or 10 days it is nibbling greens, and before long it begins spending less and less time with its mother. Finally they drift apart, and if they meet again it is as strangers. When a year old porcupine may weigh six or seven pounds.

Persons who have reared porcupines as pets consider them pretty smart, at least for porcupines. They learn surprisingly quickly and are as playful as can be

Fountain-Of-Youth Pills For Rejuvenation!

BY RAY FALK

A WISE old man in a Japanese fishing village has rediscovered the fountain of youth, of Ponce De Leon's fame. Mikimoto is the patriarch's name, and his pills will go on sale in American drugstores in the near future as soon as export contracts are signed.

To most businessmen 92-year-old Mikimoto is known as the pearl king of the world, the breeder of billions of beautiful, artificial pearls.

The artificial irritation of the pearl is an old Chinese discovery, but Mikimoto perfected and commercialized the process into a million-dollar industry.

At the same time, Mikimoto learned the value the ancient Chinese placed on pearl dust. They swallowed it as an aphrodisiac and as a life-prolonger.

Mikimoto realized the possibilities and started producing pearl calf industrially. He developed a formula and set-up a factory in which pearls and oyster shells are ground into dust and pressed into pills. Before the war Mikimoto found a rich market in China where wealthy Cantonese were happy to buy the easy-to-take and cheap calc cubes instead of the expensive and difficult-to-chew Korean carrots.

During the war, the Japanese navy commandeered Kikimoto's entire output. Being rich in calcium, the pills are especially beneficial to sound bone and tooth structure. Yasuke Suzuki, president of the Mikimoto pharmaceutical company, claims they aid breast-feeding women and help heal tuberculosis.

Mikimoto and Suzuki have taken pearl dust for years. To this day Mikimoto, a tough old man, runs every detail of his vast enterprise himself. His employees refer to him as "taisho" (marshal). Seventy-year-old Suzuki, who strongly resembles some of the seven dwarfs, doesn't look a day over 50.

In Japan a box of 300 cubes cost 15 cents. Even with transportation costs, tariffs, and profits added, the Mikimoto fountain of youth should be within every man's reach.

A coffee salesman was travelling through Alabama, and as he waited for a train in a small town he chatted with a lazy-looking Negro idling on a seat at the station.

"Ever drink coffe?" he inquired, with an eye to stirring up interest in his line.

The Negro admitted he drank a lot of coffee. Fifty cups a day!

"Fifty cups a day! Doesn't it keep you awake?" inquired the salesman.

"Well, it helps!" answered the Negro.

SOVIET YOUTH'S HUNGER FOR SCIENCE

A Cross-section of Students of the Ashkhabad Agricultural Institute at a lecture on pharmacology.—Photo by M. Redkin

Vocationally Fit And Culturally Sound

EDUCATION MUST STEP UP PRODUCTION AND ACHIEVE SELF-SUFFICIENCY

BY DR. K. N. KINI

DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, JODHPUR.

WHEN Only a few people take advantage of the educational system in a country, the good or evil effects of it may not materially affect the nation; but when the children of the whole nation will be brought into school, the effects will be considerably magnified; and this is what is gradually happening in India today, as sections of people who were not keen on education for centuries and who were content to follow their traditional 'production' occupations are now brought into schools which do not lay any stress on production of utility goods. In short, 'our present education renders production people unproductive.

More and more children are admitted into elementary and secondary schools where the education imparted is bookish, most of which has no direct bearing on one's living, and least of all on the material prosperity of the country. Sons of agriculturists, who would normally work to produce more food and other goods of everyday use to the nation, are taught in schools subjects which have no relation to their parents' occupations and therefore 'are rendered daily strangers to these production occupations', when they finish schooling. They are anxious to find some employment in an office and are reluctant to go back to till the soil or engage themselves in any other occupations which produce utility goods

Thus the very agency which educates them has to employ them in transacting work where there is no production of material goods. Thus our educational system is being rendered economically unhelpful. nay even wasteful to the nation.

The products of this education are often offered initial salaries which are far less than the amounts they were accustomed to spending as students. They feel that their education has not brought them an adequate pecuniary return. They are not able to help their parents who have spent huge sums on their education in the great expectation that their sons and sometimes even daughters would contribute to their meagre earnings. Consequently, the parents feel disappointed, and their sons feel the indignity and the shame of their position.

Education Must Pay

It is very well for men in affluent circumstances to say that education is meant for culture and for citizenship and not for vulgar use to earn a living, but if we closely observe their life and the ladder by which they have attained their present status, it will be found that this very "cultural" and "citizenship" education they received has been transformed by a peculiar favourable chance in life into "lucrative" education—be they lawyers, high government officials or successful businessmen. Even when they sought this so-called "cultural" education, the real objective was vocational and pecuniary.

When they have achieved their ambition in life, namely a safe lucrative career, they proclaim to others that the real objective of education is cultural, much to the chagrin of thousands of less fortunate brethren, especially of the middle class, who are not able to make both ends meet after their day's hard toil, sometimes in the very offices where the former are employed getting twenty to thirty times their pay. Dis-satisfaction is the mother of evil intentions and the dis-satisfied youths join anti-social elements, much to the discomfiture of Government and especially the education department.

They sow seeds of dis-satisfaction among the youths in schools and colleges and create indiscipline. They also engender dis-satisfaction among workers and cause inefficiency in industry.

Bane Of Hunger Politics

Educationists and statesmen should think seriously what changes in the educational structure are immediately called for, which will furnish to the youths training that will fit them to earn a decent independent living and simultaneously provide them culture, a strong character and instruction in citizenship. 'The earning motive is the strongest in every individual,' however much one may camouflage it. Every adult is employed the greater part of the day in earning his livelihood. If he does not earn enough, his interest in citizenship wanes, his character becomes weak, and he may even become a social evil and a political danger. 'Hunger is the most formidable incentive to crime'. When the country was governed by a bureaucracy not responsible to the people, it could for a time ride roughshod on peoples' aspirations and put down dissatisfaction with an iron hand, but in an independent country run on democratic lines by the will of the people, we shall have to find ways and means of meeting the just aspirations of youth and see that hunger does not stalk the land.

Parents Accompanying Children to School in Moscow
Photo by B. Kolesnikov.

Basic education of seven or eight years' duration from the sixth year of the child to 13 or 14 years, where he is educated through crafts followed in his own environment by correlating cultural subjects with these crafts is the most feasible way.

Children love to imitate the adults. They wish intensely to produce goods of value to themselves. As they proceed with their studies, the economic advantage accruing to them and to society by the sale of the goods produced by them is the greatest incentive to further education. No difference in ideals is called for between urban and rural children, though the subjects of study may differ to some extent to conform to industries and occupations peculiar to each region. Child nature is the same, whether children reside in the towns or villages. Poverty is rampant in the urban areas as much as in the rural. The urge to earn is also of equal intensity in both. The basic plan was introduced last year in all of the urban and rural primary schools in Jodhpur State, and no difference in the attitude of the children is discernable on account of the location of their residence. It is proposed to introduce this method in all the middle schools of the State next year, though in some of the schools crafts of lucrative nature are already followed.

Production Motive

In the high schools too, the production motive in education should be continued. Here the youths will be of ages about 14 to 16. Technical skill based on an understanding of the scientific principles underlying each of the processes involved is to be aimed at here. The youths of these ages are quite capable of comprehending the scientific principles and mathematical and graphical computations involved. Mechanical shop where wood and metal work including practice on lathe is done should be compulsory for all, in the towns and the villages Rudimentary principles of civil, mechanical, electrical, automobile, aeronautical and sanitary engi-

(Continued on page 27)

'Bamboo Curtain' In China

GUERILLA MOVEMENT TO FIGHT COMMUNIST RAJ

By Bruno Kroker

A budding but potentially strong non-Kuomintang anti-Communist resistance movement is slowly taking shape behind the 'Bamboo Curtain' in the vast territories overrun by the Chinese Communists.

Despite strict censorship and the Communist-imposed news isolation, the "Bamboo Curtain" is daily pierced by various means and some intrepid Chinese continue to travel all over their country carrying messages or cargo to Hong Kong, and from there elsewhere.

As yet, no central leadership is discernible, and the widely scattered peasant "uprising"—reported from Taming near Tsinan in Shantung, Hsuchang near Kaifeng in Honan, the Soochow-Wusih rice-growing area in central China, and the Lake region between Hankow and Kiukiang—have apparently no connection.

But the Communist high command has admitted that there is about as much trouble brewing in their rear, as if the Nationalist armies were making a stand—a firm stand—in the field against them. Also the Communists are confronted with uncontrollable hangers-on who joined the Communist cause when Nationalist China became too hot for them. These so-called "commissars" are easing themselves into soft jobs—and graft—in the cities, notably in Shanghai and Nanking.

The countryside is left without troops to enforce the Communist dicta of land reforms and controlled rice economy. It is here where arms, gladly sold by returning former Nationalist soldiers who "defected" from the Communist ranks as soon as their native provinces hove into sight, go into small-time arsenals for future use and to guard against the "settling dust" in China.

Travellers from Shanghai and Peiping, via Hong Kong, describe conditions in Communist-dominated China as a slow reawakening of the masses, particularly the peasants, and the gradual formation of civil disobedience campaigns, each time a new regulation is enforced by Red leaders.

Deserters As New Commissars

There is so far no Central Communist Government authority, and these sources report that each political Commissar in villages or towns enforces strict discipline among the citizens according to his own conscience and interpretation of Communist edicts—which have so far been holding in their wording to general terms rather than specific details.

The Commissars, Magistrates and administrators set up by the Communists in interior China are usually former Red guerilla chieftains or undesirable elements who—under the Nationalist regime—had to flee their native districts for crimes of hooliganism. They returned with the Red armies and were confirmed by the commanding general in their new positions.

Their first acts of office in many cases, it is reported, was to "make it hot" for the former law-enforcing officials and village elders, and to seek revenge on those who had "crossed them" under the nationalist regime.

The sources reported that these administrators, who also are now taking ample opportunity to enrich themselves, are the main indirect creators of the new resistance movement. They add that in widely scattered districts—particularly areas free from warfare for some time and after the departure of the Red armies for further fighting in the south—there were wholesale massacres of communist officials. The return of law and order could only be enforced by dispatching troops to the areas affected and resistance leaders promptly "took to the hills" to carry on isolated guerilla warfare from there.

Bandits As Guerillas

The informants (who recently left communist China) stated that it was generally believed that the ranks of so-called bandits in Honan, Shantung and Kwangsi were increasing daily and that their potential power, if under a centralized leadership, should not be underestimated.

These guerillas, it was believed by neutral observers in Nanking, were not affiliated with the Kuomintang or the nationalist armies, but purely localised elements of resistance who objected to the strict discipline and the local interpretation by Communist officials of Marxian administration principles.

In one area, it was reported, a band of 5,000 former nationalist soldiers who were stranded in Manchuria at the time of the nationalist retreat and who later surrendered near Peiping only to be incorporated in the Communist armies after a period of "indoctrination" and who were shipped to the south for war operations, 'defected' from the Communist ranks to "set themselves up in business."

"The communists are understood to have organized a force to capture these "bandits" but were foiled in their aim when the band succeeded in prevailing upon the majority of their "captors" to join them. It was also said that this force, thus enlarged, managed to fight its way to a certain district in Hupeh, where they are successfully holding off attacks

DID BRITAIN ASK FOR U.S. A-BOMBS?

Thanks partly to the unnecessary secrecy of the atomic talks in July at Blair House, and partly to guesswork by keyhole reporters, most Americans, and probably most people throughout the world, have become convinced that Britain asked the United States to share its stockpile of atom bombs. The truth appears to be somewhat different.

Sir John Cockcroft's atomic research commission started, at the end of the war, with about as much technical know-how as the Americans had, and in some respects with more. They got some information from the U. S., and gave some in return. But the British had grown discouraged at the stalemate over the atom in the United Nations. Besides, they could hardly fail to note the increasing attacks of American business and conservative elements in Congress on British Socialism. They wondered whether they might count on U S. aid in an emergency as confidently as they had previously hoped.

They did not ask for any of the bombs now on hand in the United States. But they wanted three things. First, the latest information that would enable them to make atom bombs on their own if they ever decided they must; furthermore. they do not think that The Bomb is the sole weapon to be theoretically developed from the basic techniques that produced it.

Second, they wanted the privilege of purchasing uranium from the Belgian Congo, with which the U.S. agreement was expiring. They have sources in Canada, but for reasons of finance and strategy alike, they would like to buy Congo uranium also. Furthermore, there's something in the wind regarding possible experimentation in the wastelands of South Africa: Sir John Cockcroft has been scheduled to make a trip there this month, for purposes which have been hush-hush.

Finally, the British have been moving closer and closer toward the development of atomic emergy for peacetime industrial uses, a factor in which they have a keener interest than Americans because success might free them from many of their present economic handicaps. Their interest in technical information along such lines was even greater than their military curiosity.

Time On Their Hands

Wrist watches now form a permanent item on the list of required German "deliveries to the occupying power" in the Eastern Zone According to Die Welt, of Hamburg, the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Supplies, of Saxony, has received orders to deliver to the Soviet authorities by October 15, 1949, the following quotas: 23,000 tons of potatoes; 14,000 tons of butter; 6,700 tons of meat; 27,000 tons of cereals; 2,500,000 eggs; and 4,000 wrist watches.

The Russian appetite for wrist watches is legendary in Germany. In the early days of the occupation, Soviet soldiers often stripped passers-by of their watches with the cry of "Uri, uri" (Russifield German word for "watch"). Ever since, "Uri, uri" has become a symbol for Russian ruthlessness in exacting reparations.

* * *

Making Goethe Really Great

From a current list of "Goethe Year" publications the Rheinische Zeitung, of Cologne, has picked the following titles: "Goethe's Toothaches," "Goethe's Sex Life," "How Goethe Drank Away His Royalties", "Goethe's Relations with the Swiss Cotton Industry," "Spelling and Delirious Love in Goethe's Youth."

For good measure, the paper adds one title from the recent Nazi past: "What Goethe Means to Us Aryans."

Howard Schenken & Richard L Frey

THE correct play of a suit doesn't always depend on the cards you hold in that suit. As today's hand indicates, the cards of another suit may be your best guide to the winning play.

West opened the ten of spades, and South had to decide on the best play of the spades. If he won the first trick, he would retain some chance of winning a second spade trick later on; if he refused to win the first trick, he could not expect to win more than one spade trick at any time

Nevertheless, South refused to win the first trick. He knew he would have to tackle the diamonds in order to make his contract. If West held the ace of diamonds, South would do best by winning the first spade and saving a second stopper in the suit. If, however, East held the ace of diamonds, South would do best to hold up the ace of spades until the third round of that suit. Then when East took his ace of diamonds he would be unable to lead a spade.

South felt quite sure that East would not have made his vulnerable overcall of one heart with so shabby a heart suit unless he held the ace of diamonds as compensating side strength. Hence it was South's best play to refuse the first and second rounds of spades.

The rest of the play went according to plan. South won the third round of spades, knocked out the ace of diamonds, and then easily won the rest of the tricks.

Both sides vulnerable.
North dealer. ♠

NORTH
♠ 5 3
♡ 5 4 2
◇ K Q J 9 5
♣ A K 5

WEST
♠ Q 10 9 8 4
♡ —
◇ 8 7 3
♣ 8 7 6 4 3

EAST
♠ K 7 2
♡ K 10 9 8 7 3
◇ A 6 2
♣ 9

SOUTH
♠ A J 6
♡ A Q J 6
◇ 10 4
♣ Q J 10 2

The bidding:

North	East	South	West
1◇	1♡	Dbl.	1♠
Pass	Pass	2 N.T.	Pass
3 N.T.	All Pass		

Rock Fort Makes History

AN OLD CHAPTER IN INDO-CEYLON RELATIONS

DATUSENA, king of Lanka, was growing old. His rule had lasted for sixteen years, spent in rehabilitating his country, disrupted by nearly thirty years of Tamil aggression. Buildings had been restored and temples repaired. The irrigation system, on which the life of the people depended, was re-established. Prosperity had returned.

Datusena was of the Mauryan clan, the ruling house of Lanka, whose founder was the Sakya Pandu. It is related in the ancient chronicles that owing to war the Sakya had left his home and retired "beyond the Ganges", where he founded a city and called it Moriya. From this his descendants came to be known as the Moriyans.

Of this line also was Chandragupta, founder of the Mauryan Empire, contemporary of Alexander the Great and grandfather of Asoka who reigned in India in the 3rd century B.C. Asoka himself married a Sakya princess, and in the princely company that brought the sacred Bo-Tree to Ceylon came eight of her brothers, from whom afterwards sprang the branches of the Sinhalese royal family. Settlements were given to them in various parts of the island and named after them. One of these was the "Moriya" district, and the chronicle precisely states that it belonged to "one of the Sakya race called Moriya."

While northern India, by ties of kinship and a common faith, remained in friendly relation with the island, the Tamils of the south were continually invading her, their chief aim being plunder. It was from a period of aggression such as this that Datusena had freed his people.

Origin Of Trouble

Datusena had two sons, Moggallana, the son of a queen of royal line, and Kasyappa, whose mother was of inferior birth. He also had a daughter, a charming girl, "dear to him as his life." This girl he gave in marriage to his sister's son, by name Migara, whom he raised to the dignity of Senapati, or Chief Commander of the King's Army.

But presently Migara took to beating his wife.

Coming upon her one day bleeding and in great distress, Datusena inquired the reason, and was shown the wounds her husband's whip had made. The king's anger was aroused. Not able to find Migara at the time, he seized his sister, Migara's mother, whom he blamed as instigator, and commanded her to be stripped and burnt.

Migara was not only a cruel man, but devious and secret as well. The king's injustice rankled. Deeply as Datusena loved his daughter Migara had loved his mother. But, because his ways were secret, he bided his time.

In Kasyappa he found the material he needed. Quietly and insidiously he set to work, putting poison in the mind of the prince, belittling Moggallana, deriding him as unfitted for kingship, whom only an accident of birth had put between Kasyappa and the throne; speaking continually of the riches the king was hoarding for Moggallana, the son he loved; till in time ambition and cupidity overcame him and he began to plot with Migara for possession of the throne. "Thereupon Kasyappa seized the umbrella of dominion and destroyed the people who sided with his father, having every scoundrel as his comrade. Moggallana, whose intention it was to fight him, betook himself, for he could find no forces, to Jampudipa to find troops there."

In Torture Chamber

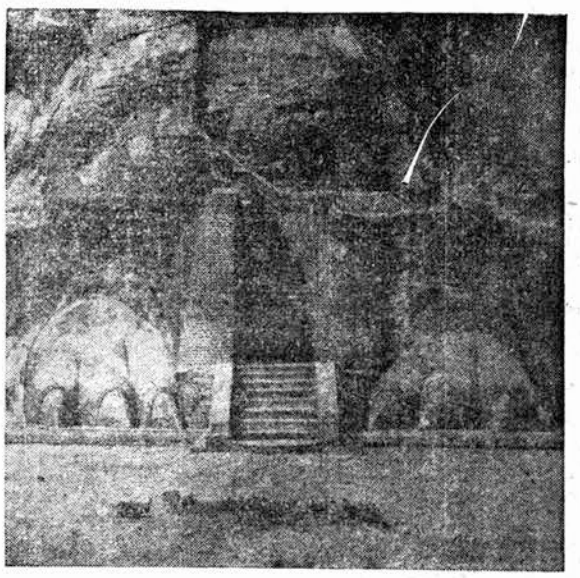
Still Kasyappa did not take the extreme step of killing his father. He imprisoned him instead. But even in his dungeon Datusena was not forgotten by Migara, who continued to torment the new king with thoughts of his father's hidden treasure; till in the end he was given over to Migara to torture his secret from him.

At last, immeasurably weary and not able any more to endure the physical agony he was submitted to, Datusena's thoughts turned in longing to his friend Mahanama, living in the Kalawewa, that great irrigation tank of Datusena's building; and a passionate desire arose within the king for a last meeting with him before he died. So that when next they came to drag him to the torture-chamber Datusena said he would show them his treasure.

The story pauses here to point a simple human happening. A "chariot with a broken axle" was sent to bring the king. "And as the monarch drove thither the driver, who guided the chariot ate roasted corn and gave him also a little of it. He ate of it, with pleasure and gave him a leaf for Moggallana asking him to make him gatekeeper as reward."

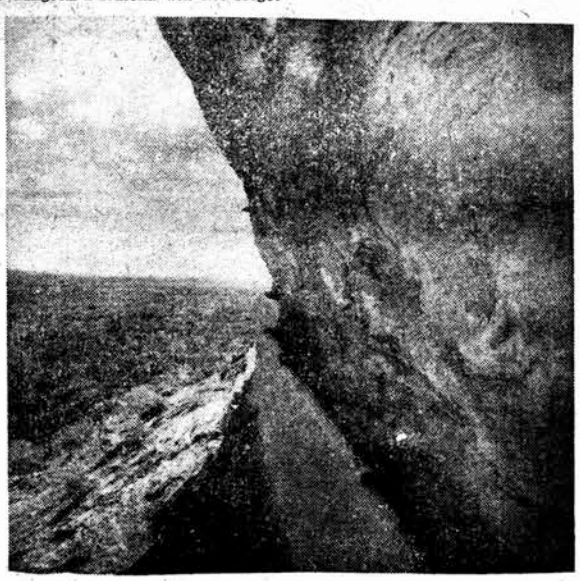
This behest, we find later, was honoured. It was not meet that the king should take a gift.

Datusena knew he was going to his death, but for the time at least his mind was quiet. Uplifted and tranquilized by his conversation with the priest, having bathed "as he desired" in the waters of his beloved tank that he had always looked upon as his greatest achievement, and said his own farewell to all that he had loved; he found the courage he needed. "Here", he said, opening wide his arms as though he would encircle the whole tank, "are all my treasures;" and waited for the doom he knew would come. It came, but in so frightful a manner that even his high courage must have faltered. An opening was made in the bund. Datusena was chained within, his face turned outwards so that he could watch the men at work, and the opening slowly walled. The men were given instructions that they were to take their time.

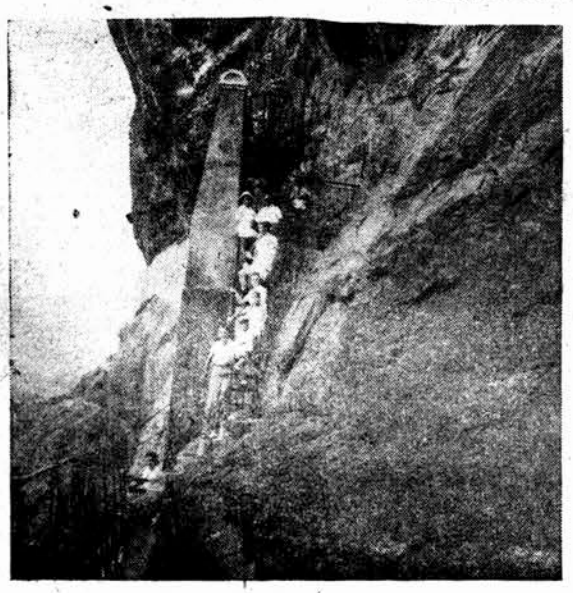


The Lion's Paws—all that is left of the original structure. The wall above has been partly rebuilt. The iron ladder leading upwards is also recent.

BY
ESMEE RANKINE



Fragment of original 100-feet of wall, still intact.



Part of the stairway flanked by wall, leading from foot of rock to the 'Lion's Paws'.

Rock Refuge

In the forest, about fifty miles from the capital, rises a rock, steep and apparently unscaleable. The place was not unknown. There is evidence to show that the district round about was familiar enough to the people of that time. It had road-links with the capital and other parts of the island. There is definite proof of human habitation, probably by monks, in the inscriptions that still exist in the caves at the foot of the rock. But the rock itself was "difficult of human ascent", for so it is described, and whether it had ever been scaled is problematical.

To Kasyappa, remorseful, afraid, and mind heavy with foreboding of Moggallana's return, the rock offered the perfect refuge.

Anything more uncompromising in the way of a fortress could hardly be imagined, but here genius begins to show itself at variance with those he had previously shown. Sigriya was not just a fortress. A whole city was built, on the rock and its environs, impregnably fortified, with a moat and drawbridge and ramparts and watch-towers, an outer city and an inner; pleasure-gardens, bathing pools, audience halls, monks' quarters; all the accoutrements of a capital, giving evidence of a remarkable degree of poetic and aesthetic conception that has astonished generation after generation and whose fame has gone out to the world.

Searching back into the legendary birth of his race he finds the symbol of the lion, and this he perpetuates in brick and plaster on the face of the rock, but above tree-level, so that its monstrous structure could be seen for miles around, crouching in guardianship over the entrance to his citadel. A gallery, pressed to the natural curves of the rock and with a shielding wall taller than a man flanking it, led upwards to the lion. Beyond the lion the gallery continued, rising almost vertically to the top of the rock, 400 feet above.

Here the king had his palace, and those of his queens; and here also they say, he built another gallery, three hundred feet long and one hundred high, to house a great picture or series of pictures, painted on plaster, similar in character to the famous "frescoes" that still exist, and are to be found in a pocket in the rock, halfway down its western face, whose origin and identity have teased the

(Continued On Page 8)

EXILED KERENSKY VISUALISES STALIN WILL QUIT & RUSSIA WILL BECOME FREE DEMOCRACY

By Leonard J. Schweitzer

MORE than three decades of complete Communist control have failed to stamp out the Russian people's dream of freedom under a democratic regime, asserts Alexander Kerensky, exiled Premier of Russia's 1917 provisional Government.

Mr. Kerensky said he arrived at this conclusion after studying opinion in the displaced persons' camps of Western Europe where hundreds of thousands of Russians live as voluntary fugitives from Stalin's regime.

The interview took place in Mr. Kerensky's home in the Yorkville section of New York. The man who at the age of 36 headed Russia's first democratic Government, only to be overthrown by the Bolshevik "Coup d'Etat" of November 1917, has been living quietly in this country since the outbreak of World War II.

His recent trip to Europe to visit the D. P. camps gave him the opportunity to satisfy a long-cherished ambition and renew his acquaintance with his people from whom he has been separated by more than 30 years of exile.

"It is a miraculous fact that a passionate desire for freedom burns within Russia's young men and women, despite their subjection to 32 years of monolithic Bolshevik education," he declared. "The totalitarian mass education of Russian youth has produced only hate and condemnation of the intolerable regime under which Russia suffers."

The Russian D.P.'s, mostly former slave labourers and prisoners of war who refused repatriation after the fall of Germany form a representative cross-section of the generations maturing since 1917 Mr. Kerensky believes.

In their ranks are workers, peasants intellectuals and military men, and they are constantly being reinforced by desertions from the Red Army in the Eastern German occupation zone.

League For Russia's Freedom

With the help of Mr. Kerensky and a number of other old-line democratic leaders, the D. P.'s have organized the League for Russia's freedom to work for the liberation of their homeland. Co-operating with the former Premier on this project are such well-known Russian political exiles as Raphael Abramovitch, former Menshevik leader Victor Chernov, former President of the Russian Constituent Assembly, and David J. Dallin, historian and author.

Mr. Kerensky emphasizes that he and his associates are acting solely as organizers and co-ordinators for the group. Complete control of the League's policy and aims is in the hands of the new generation of exiles who have drawn up a programme of their own construction. However, these younger exiles lack sufficient background in political experience to implement their programme and have turned to the older emigres, mostly veteran politicians, for guidance.

"The spirit of the League must remain an emanation of the political and social spirit of the younger Russian generation," Mr. Kerensky declared. "The exiles of the 1917-1920 period have been out of direct touch with the aspirations of the Russian people for many years and can no longer serve as accurate spokesmen for them. But, "he added, "the young men and women in the D. P. camps are fresh from Russia and understand the hopes and aims of the Russian people."

The goal of the League is the end of Stalin's regime and the elimination of the Communist party as the sole political force in the country. Such an event, the League maintains, should be followed by an immediate call for a democratically elected Constituent Assembly to shape a constitutional and representative Russian Government.

The League's programme advocates a Federalized Russia instead of the old centralized state. Each ethnic group or national minority in a free Russia is to be sovereign and equal. In this particular, Mr. Kerensky said with satisfaction, the D.P.'s not only agree with his personal conception of the future Russian state but they have returned to an old tradition. As early as 1825 the Decembrists, a group of officers who attempted to overthrow the Tsarist tyranny, preached the advantages of a Federal State.

MR. J.B. CHIFLEY SAYS THE COMMONWEALTH FINANCE MINISTER'S CONF. DID NOT GIVE ANY BRIEF TO CRIPPS.
DEFENDING THE ACCUSED.
I ACCUSE..
MARXISM.

No national minority will be forced to join the Federation against its will, according to Mr. Kerensky. "The new state will be built on full agreement between the majority Great Russians and the minority races," he said.

Chief Opponets

It is expected that the chief opponents of this plan will be found among the almost 200 minority groups living within the borders of the Soviet Union today. Some of these groups are extremely small but others, like the Ukrainians, comprise a numerous people. Separatism and a national independence of their own strongly attract these groups, but Mr. Kerensky is convinced that these goals result from mistaken identification of the majority Great Russians with Tsarist and Communist oppression.

"After all," he explained, "Moscow, the great Russian capital, is also the world centre of international Communism and the minority peoples identify their hardships and miserable living conditions with the activities of the majority Great Russians. They do not take into consideration that under Tsarism, and even more so under Communism, the Russian people themselves have been the chief victims of tyranny." He is sure that the advantages of membership in a Federal Russia will prove attractive to the minorities, once they are convinced that the new state will possess a truly democratic regime and respect their national autonomy.

Mr. Kerensky's conversations and correspondence with his fellow countrymen in the D.P. camps have convinced him that the younger generation of Russians is searching even more vigorously for freedom than his own revolutionary generation. "The young people want," he said," "a regime of human freedom based on social justice and the equality of all peoples."

Long-Range Vision

Although he earnestly believes that the day of Russia's liberation is a great deal nearer than most of us suspect, Mr. Kerensky refuses to pronounce either the time or the manner of its coming.

"My contacts with hundreds of displaced persons have proven that the Russian people still retain their love for liberty and are willing to fight for it," he concluded.

"The liberation of Russia will come upon the occasion of some far-reaching international crisis which will shake the brutal Communist regime to its foundations, or else as the result of an internal economic crisis. How far off that day is, I cannot say —but I predict that Russia will shake off its shackles at the first opportunity, which brings with it the possibility for a change. After a short transition period of uncertainty, democracy will be firmly established in a new Russia, organized as a commonwealth of free nations".

Rock Fort Makes History

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(Continued from page 7)

wits of scholars for many years, ever since Sigiriya was re-discovered.

Here Kasyappa lived and held his court for eighteen years. But he goes down in history an unhappy man, living in contant fear, of the world to come and of Moggallana". His court was splendid. He collected so much treasure that his palace was likened to Alakamanda, the palace-capital of the Gods, and himself to Kuvera, the God of Western Fmbassies were busy A letter from Kasyappa reached the Chinese Court, dated 527 A.D. The largest collection anywhere in the island of Roman and Indo-Roman coins (4th century) have been found here, of which 1,600 have been classified; an earthenware vase of Greek jar pattern; a bugle with inscribed silver foil covering it. On the wall of the gallery below, about 100 feet of which were found still intact when excavation started, are graffiti which prove that Sigiriya was known to the outside world, drawing visitors from far away whose admiration of what they saw there compelled them to inscribe, in verse and prose, their impressions. Local visitors, too, show such a variety of social grades that it can fairly be said that "education was not confined to a small circle among the Sinhalese of those days", besides pointing to a cultural interest that also was not confined to the few. The earliest of these inscriptions date back to the 6th century, the same century as Kasyappa's reign; and indeed it is from these that most of the information about the construction of the fortress is gathered, for the Mahawamsa gives it but scant mention—but then that chronicle was compilled by monks, and with them Kasyappa was in strong disfavour. By wise and impartial rule he turned the hostility of the people: but the hostility of the priests remained. All his "meritorious works", repairing, rebuilding, extending, monasteries and temples throughout his kingdom, failed to move them.

But in and out of Kasyappa's court in all this time moved Migara, the secret one, his evil genius to the end. He built a pirivena (preaching hall) and called it after himself. He also built a house, "for the victor Abhiseka" For this he sought permission to hold a consecration festival "even greater than that for the stone image of the Buddha". His request was refused.

Frustrated, Migara's instinct for king-making comes again to the surface. He does not press his request. He "refrains". But his mind goes to the "rightful ruler", and again he bides his time.

Then came a day when the "trees of the jungle moved as it were", and the armies of Moggallana marched upon Sigiriya. Kasyappa consulted with his ministers. Should he go down and meet his brother's army in the plain below? Should he invite a siege? The ministers advised the latter. The fortress was impregnable. Food, arms, water, were to be had in plenty. In the open the battle could go either way. Moggallana's army was strong.

Destiny Beckons

But Kasyappa's destiny beckoned. Perhaps he had grown weary. For eighteen years he had sought appeasement from himself and had not attained it. It may be that he wished to make an end.

Evening came and still the battle rolled. Kasyappa, at the head of his army, tried a pincer movement that would hem his enemy in. Coming upon a swampy place he turned his elephant to find a safer path. His soldiers thought he was retreating. They turned and fled. The queens, watching from the rock, threw themselves over in despair. And Kasyappa, accepting his fate, fell upon his own sword and died.

Moggallana, victorious, returned to Anuradhapura as his capital. Sigiriya was abandoned and handed over to Mahanama, Datusena's friend. What was meant to be a fortress became again the peaceful haunt of priests, whose doctrine enjoined that they must live austerely and must take no life. But the citadel on the rock remained deserted

"And the Senapati Migara who had sent him (Moggallana) reports in a fitting manner, instituted a dedication festival for the Abhiseka-Buddha according to his desire".

"IMPOSING SUCCESS OF THREE YEARS OF PEACE ENDEAVORS"

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

Mao Serves Quit Notice On Imperialists And Their Henchmen

'OUR nation will henceforth join the big family of paece and freedom-loving nations of the world. We have overthrown both the foreign and domestic oppressors through the people's liberation war. We announce the establishment of the People's Republic of China" declared Mao Tse-Tung opening the People's Political Consultation Conference of China in mail week.

Continuing, he said. "Our conference is composed of more than 600 delegates representing all China's democratic parties and groups, people's organisations, the People's Liberation Army, various areas, various nationalities and overseas Chinese. This indicates that our conference is a conference of the great unity of people throughout the country.

This great unity of people throughout the country has been achieved, because we have defeated the Kuomintang reactionary Government which is aided by American imperialism.

In the course of more than three years the heroic Chinese People's Liberation Army, having hardly any equals in the world, smashed the offensive of several million soldiers of the Kuomintang reactionary Government which was aided by the United States, and thereafter launched a counter-attack and an offensive. At present the field armies of the People's Liberation Army of several-million strong have struck the areas close to Taiwan, Kwantung, Kwangsi, Kweichow, Szechuan and Sinkiang having liberated most of the Chinese people.

Within more than three years the people throughout the country united, supported the People's Liberation Army, opposed their enemy and achieved basic victory. It is on such a foundation that the People's Political Consulative Conference has opened.

United Front

Our conference is called a Political Consultative Conference because we held a Political Consultative Conference together with Chiang Kai-shek Kuomintang three years ago. The results of the conference were destroyed by Chiang Kai-shek Kuomintang and its accomplices but it has left an indelible impression on the people. That conference has proved that no task beneficial to the people can be solved together with the henchmen of imperialism—Chiang Kai-shek Kuomintang and its accomplices. They could not be solved even when resolutions are reluctantly adopted. The Kuomintang will tear up all the resolutions at an opportune moment and oppose the people by waging a ruthless war. The only gain of that conference was the profound education it gave the people in making them understand that there is decidedly no room for compromise with the henchmen of imperialims—Chiang Kai-shek Kuomintang and its accomplices, and that the only thing remaining was either to overthrow these elements or to be slaughtered and oppressed by them. There is no other choice. Under the leadership of the Communist Party of China, the Chinese People's consciousness grew rapidly in the three odd years and they organised themselves and created a nationwide united front against imperialism, feudalism, bureaucratic capital and their representative —the Kuomintang reactionary Government—supported the People's Liberation War, dealt the Kuomintang reactionary Government a crushing blow, overthrew the rule of imperialism in China and revived the Political Consultative Conference.

The present Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference is convened on an entirely new basis. It represents the people throughout the country and enjoys their trust and support. The Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference therefore declares that it exercises the powers of National People's Congress. On the agenda of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference are framing of the organisational statute of the Chinese Political Consultative Conference, organisational statute of the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China and general programme of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, election of a national committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, election of a Government Council of the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China, adopting the national flag and national arms of the People's Republic of China, determining the location of the capital of the People's Republic of China and adopting a calendar that is used by the majority of countries in the world.

We all feel that our work will go down in history of mankind. History will say that the Chinese forming one-quarter of mankind have from now on arisen. The Chinese have always been great, brave and an industrious nation and it is only in modern times that they have fallen behind. This falling behind is entirely the outcome of oppression and exploitation by foreign imperialism and domestic reactionary Government. For over a century our predecessors have never paused in their unflinching and unswering struggle, including the 1911 revolution led by Dr. Sun Yet-sen, leader of the Chinese revolution against the foreign and domestic oppressors. Our predecessors instructed and requested of us to fulfil their best dreams. We are doing it now We have overthrown both the foreign and domestic oppressors through the People's Liberation War and People's Great Revolution. We announce the establishment of the People's Republic of China.

Our nation will henceforth join the big family of peace and freedom loving nations in the world. It will work bravely and industriously to create its own civilisation and happiness and will at the same time further world peace and freedom. Our nation will never again be an insulted nation. We have already arisen. Our revolution has gained the sympathy and acclamation of the broad masses of peoples throughout the world and we have friends all over the world.

Our revolutionary work is not concluded. the People's Liberation War and the People's revolutionary movement are still forging ahead and we must continue to exert our efforts. The imperialists and domestic reaction will certainly not take their defeat lying down and they will put up last ditch struggles. After there is peace and order in the country they will still engage in sabotage and cause disturbances in various ways and will try every day and every minute to stage a comeback. This is inevitable and beyond question and we must not relax our vigilance. Our state system of People's Democratic Dictatorship is a powerful weapon for safeguarding the fruits of victory of the People's Revolution and for opposing the plots of the foreign and domestic enemies to stage a comeback, and we must firmly grasp this weapon. Internationally we must unite with all countries and peoples loving peace and freedom first of all with the Soviet Union and new democratic countries so that we will not stand alone in our struggle to safeguard the fruits of the victory of the People's Revolution and to oppose the domestic and foreign enemies in their staging a comeback. As long as we uphold the People's Democratic dictatorship and unity with our international friends we shall be victorious.

Democratic Dictatorship

The People's Democratic dictatorship and unity with the international friends will enable our construction work to achieve speedy success. We are already confronted with nationwide economic construction work. Our extremely favourable conditions lie in the 475 million population and 9,597 thousand square kilometres of national territory. There are difficulties, and many difficulties before us but we firmly believe that all difficulties will be surmounted by the brave struggle of peoples throughout the country. The Chinese people have very rich experience in overcoming difficulties. If our predecessors and ourselves could pass through a long and extremely difficult period and defeat the powerful domestic and foreign reactionaries, why cannot we set up a prosperous and flourishing country after the victory? As long as we maintain a woring style of hard struggle, as long as we unite, uphold the people's democratic dictatorship and unite with the international friends we shall be able to win swift victory on the economic front.

The upsurge of economic construction will be inevitably accompanied by the upsurge of cultural construction. The era in which Chinese were regarded as uncivilised is now over. We will emerge in the world as a highly civilised nation.

National defence will be consolidated and no imperialist will be allowed again to invade our territory. Our people's armed forces must be preserved and developed with the brave and steeled People's Liberation Army as a foundation. We will not only have a powerful army but also a powerful air force and powerful navy. Let the reactionaries at home and abroad tremble before us.

In contrast the story about "rupees, annas and pies" by Kula Bhushan sets forth vividly the earnings of the various classes in the country and leaves the reader to draw his own conclusions about whiter free India is going. There are two purposeful stories one from Tamil and one from Bengali by well-known writers—Rajaratnam and 'Banfool"—and Abbas promises to give the best stories from other Indian languages in subsequent issues of "Saragama".

The story of the film with a tribute to the pioneer in India—Dadasaheb Phalke—by B. D. Garga is a fascinating narrative of almost a single-handed struggle in an unbroken field. Comments on current films are candid and the inside—"behind the screen"—stories interesting. Abbas has not forgotten the last page either, which with cartoons gives a few, strange but true stories of "Hindustan Hamara". The present issue of nearly 100 pages is well illustrated with photographs and sketches and embellished with two colour plates besides the covers. As a decent progressive Hindi journal we wish the "Saragama" a long and useful life of educative service.

The choice of musical notation as the title of the magazine is eminently appropriate, though a departure from the beaten tract. "SARAGAMA" which form the notes in music and constitute the keynote of India's musical empire is the living unity that is Ind today. It transcends communal barriers, knows no linguistic boundaries, observes no sex distinctions and vitally links men and women of India in a common brotherhood. The title of the magazine is an assurance that as carrier of knowledge to the common man, the fountains will be kept pure and undefiled.

An artist's sketch of Sir Ardeshir Dalal who paassed away recently.

Not Musical Notation—

BUT PROGRESSIVE LITERATURE FOR THE COMMON MAN

'SARAGAMA' FIRST ISSUE OF HINDI MONTHLY, EDITED BY KHWAJA AHMED ABBAS, ADVANI CHAMBERS, PHEROZESHAH MEHTA ROAD, BOMBAY 1. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION RS. 9.

With the laudable object of bringing to the masses the culture and art of ages from the four corners of India the 'Saragama' has been launched by Mr. Abbas, with a formidable advisory board including Mulkraj Anand. Prominent writers like Krishna Chand, Ismat Shahid Latif, Balwant Singh, Balai Chand Mukhopadhyaya, B. D. Garga and others have enriched the issue with their contributions. The variety of subjects dealt with covers from biography to skits and poems. Mr. Abbas writes a thoughtful article on the revolutionary art of Mulkraj Anand and B. S. Sastri contributes the inside story of (after an interview with) the Indian dancer who partnered the famous world-renowned Russian ballerina Anna Pavlova on a London stage in the early twenties—Udaya Shankar—which is full of vivid flashes of the subject's aspirations and early successes. This story, of the dancer's struggles in Paris is to be continued next month, Krishna Chand's skit on "Independence on five rupees" makes good 'progressive' reading depicting the pitable economic condition of various classes in society where they have reached the dregs of the fight for a living and find no other but anti-social ways to make up the deficiency to sustain their existence.

Inside Story Of 'Scoops'

Much Depends Upon Newsman's Elbow-Grease And Luck

BY JOHN P. LEACACOS

FOREIGN correspondents get little fan mail but when they do, one of the invariable question is: Just how did you get that news? Well, brother, the answer is usually elbow-grease and luck, but it's a long story and nothing like you may have seen in the movies.

So this correspondent will undertake today a little primer in journalism. Occasional glamour and fun aside, the job of a foreign correspondent may be analyzed under the headines of stories, languages, travel and red tape.

Alas, the last-named, red tape, takes up a good share of one's time. One does not pick up a phone and ask for Joe Francon, the Governor, to find out what it's all about. The foreign correspondent may happen to know Joe Francon, but a battery of secretaries puts you through an inquisition just the same. Then it turns out governor Francon is in conference, is out of town, or having a pedicure.

There is a special channel for everything in a foreign country, and the theoretical open-sesame for foreign correspondents is his batch of special passes. They are usually issued by the press offices of the prime minister, the foreign ministry and the police. This does not mean you can barge in anywhere. Other ministries may have their own special permits.

Visas And Permits

Visas for most western European countries are now no more, but they are still the major problem in covering Communist-ruled countries. Customs take up precious hours on every crossing a frontier, waking you up on the orient express, for example, three times just before dawn. Exit permits are still demanded by many countries like Greece, Turkey and Israel.

Knowledge of languages, second to a reporter's own nose for news and background in a country, are the greatest assets a foreign correspondent can own. Unfortunately, not every American pressman abroad knows well the language of the country he is stationed in, let alone of other nations he may chance to visit.

Getting appointments for interviews on the telephone is a high-blood pressure task, unless you can make yourself perfectly understood. When an Italian answers a phone and asks "chi parla?" (who's speaking) or a Frenchman utters a vague "allo" or a Greek shouts "embros" (forward) or a Spaniard commands "disa" (speak), your answer had better come fast or the other guy handgs up.

More important is the need of the foreign language to understand the shades of meaning the "foreign politicos" are putting into their words. Probably the most important facts in foreign situations are those premises of thinking which are peculiarily European and different from our American logical processes. The same fact has a varying colour to the native and to the American. Only knowledge of the foreign language gives you the essential difference.

Danger Of Becoming Mouthpiece

While the best correspondents usually do know languages, there are never too many A-1 men abroad, and many stars often neglect to cultivate the acquaintance of the better foreign newspapermen who at least reflect the expert local opinion. Others of our correspondents stick too close to narrow, official circles, and sometimes are led to be unconscious mouthpieces of foreign governments.

This brings us to the news the American press abroad is supposed to cover. The field may be subdivided into spot stories or events which have just occurred or been disclosed that day; feature or entertainment stories, and lastly, background or explanatory stories.

According to a consensus of the United States Embassy press attaches overseas foreign correspondents' production is rated as "pretty good" on spot events where American enterprise and curiosity pays off. The spot stories would be even better, if they more consistently explained the true significance of the events as far as possible.

Feature coverage is classed as "indifferent" because of superficiality and perhaps a certain provincial attitude which picks material calculated exclusively for the fickle American interest rather than for really getting into how foreign peoples live, feel and think.

Background Stories

The backward or interpretative stories are given a grade of "excellent" but with the comment that there are too few of them. While more and more editors and crack reporters are beginning to believe that a background story of what a situation means and how it got that way is more important than the fragmentary report of a phase that has happened that day, there are several handicaps to producing such stories in sufficient volume. Information officials emphasise that it is on the proper understanding of the background of events that the education of Americans in world affairs depends.

The first difficulty is that American news staffs over here are not geared to let reporters dig into situations and report them with enough detail. Actually, most such stories are written as mailers in the off-time of reporting news breaking day to day.

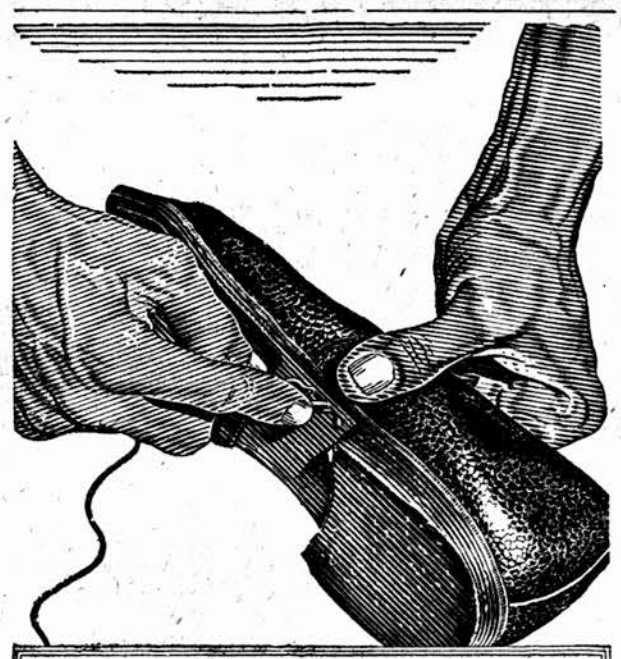
For instance, staffs of the three big news agencies, Associated Press, United Press and International News Service, and the two big New York papers which maintain foreign staffs, the "Times" and the "Herald Tribune" all concentrate on getting that particular day's news. The New York Times" Sunday edition background articles are assignments to be dashed off at the end of the week amid the hurly-burly of the daily coverage.

Newsmen Abroad

The news agencies have even less time for a different reason. These agencies service not only the United States but, since the war, also service dozens of European and South American papers. These non-American clients demand much special news tailored for their own publics, like full soccer-football news, for example. In France, Spain and Italy, a good third to half of the work is not for American consumption.

The other major handicap to getting more enlightening stories lies in the vacuum in which American newsmen abroad work in relation to their home offices. A wire service may send a hot cable to a European bureau griping that the rival service had a so-called scoop by ten minutes. But rarely do letters come from home offices analyzing the news content and suggesting what Americans would like to know.

Mr. Aneurin Bevan, the Minister of Health, helps himself to Oaker (Indian food) during the demonstration of Yoga exercises by the Indian 'Lingiad' team at the reception held by Mr. Krishna Menon, the Indian High Commissioner in London, at India House.



Skilled hands get dirty...

and where there's dirt
there's *Danger* from germs!

Wash often with
LIFEBUOY SOAP

it protects you from the germs in dirt!

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JAP "SHOW BOAT" TO VISIT INDIA

★

By Ray Falk

A Japanese "Showboat" will sail into major American ports this winter, if plans of the Government's Trade Ministry materialize.

The ship would stage selling bazaars along both coasts, stopping at Seattle, San Francisco, Los Angeles, New Orleans, New York, Boston and other harbours.

The major purpose of the trip will be to get American consumer opinion of Japanese wares. Unable to send salesmen abroad to gauge the market, many Japanese manufacturers have been rejected by American and other international buyers.

The ship, the 11,000-ton 'Hikawa Maru' (a tramp steamer, by American standards; a luxury liner in defeated Japan) will carry silk and woollen textiles, fishing rods, toys and a range of celluloid goods.

In place of the minstrels and the quack medicine, the Japanese 'Showboat' will present old geisha dances and offer tempura (fried seafood) and other Nipponese delicacies such as raw fish, seaweeds and beancake.

The question of American taxes, import duties and customs clearance are the ministry's main problems. Once these are ironed out, MacArthur's headquarters has to give the final okay.

Biggest opposition to the safari will come from American manufacturers who already have complained to Congress that the Japanese are underselling them. The Trade Ministry retorts: our products are cheaper because they are inferior in quality to American goods. We aim at the lower-income groups.

Another ship of the same kind is planned for the India-Africa area.

"You know, old man," said Brown. "that fellow's too smart for me. Do you know what he did?"

"No," said Green. What?"

"Well, he sold me a plot of land that was two feet under water. I went round and demanded my money back".

"Did you get it?"

"Get nothing! He sold me a motor-boat!"

SPORTS JOTTINGS
From Here And There
By. J. C. MAITRA

★

EAST BENGAL'S UNIQUE DISTINCTION—PERSEVERANCE REPAID —PRAISE FOR REFEREES—HELP TO "OLD SOLDIERS"—COMMONWEALTH CRICKETERS' DEBUT—NEDLESS FUSS IN ACQUATIC WORLD—ADVANCE BADMINTON!

AS was generally expected, Bengal's supremacy in the soccer world of India was emphasise again at the Cooperage last week.

Two leading teams from Calcutta East Bengal, the recent winners of the I.F.A. Shield and the City League, and East Indian Railway, brushed aside all opposition from far and near and earned the right of contesting in the final round of our premier tournament for the Rovers Cup. Pity that not one of our local stalwarts could find way to the final!

The redoutable East Bengal had a comparatively easy passage to the ultimate goal, They disposed of Maharashtra, Tata Sports Club and G.I.P. Railway—one after the other —without any difficulty. Then their conquest of E.I.R. was a foregone conclusion as they had beaten them thrice this season in Calcutta. It is indeed a matter of extreme pride to East Bengal that they have succeeded in carrying away three of the most important championships in India during the same year which no other club has been able to do so far. This distinction is unique in the annals of Indian Soccer .

STRENGTH IN SOLIDARITY

East Bengal have accomplished this object mainly because of their strong solidarity as a team. No doubt each and every one of their players was great in his own sphere. .But team-work and team-spirit can alone produce the invincible strength which no amount of un-coordinated individual brilliance can ever do. Their weakness was clearly in evidence so long as Appa Rao their star-scheme an linch-pin was missing from their attacking line. And as soon as he joined their ranks there was a complete change in the manner of working their machine.

Their team was composed of players hailing form almost all parts of India. So in a manner it was an All-India coubination. And there were almost as many Muslims as there were Hindus in the team. In fact a Muslim in the person of S. M. Kiser led the side. It is for all the would to see how India treats he Muslim citizens. Would that Pakistan treats her Hindu citizens in the same generous manner!

PERSEVERANCE REPAID

My memory goes back to nearly twenty five years ago when East Bengal made their debut at the Cooperage. After Mohun Bagan's brilliant performance in, the Rovers Cup of 1924, I persuaded East Bengal to make the journey here a year or two later. Those were days when W.I.F.A. had little money to spare for visiting Indian teams. Six hundred rupees were all that they could offer them. As I was able to arrange free accommodation for them, they sportingly accepted it.

They brought a fairly strong side too But they made the fatal mistake of under-estimating the strength of their first apparents,—the Y.M.C.A.— who were then playing in the second division of the Harwood League. Surprising as it may seem, East Bengal were knocked out by a trace of goals scored by Dudley Pitt, the Lawn Tennis Champion of Western India! This was a terrible humiliation for the Bengali footballers.

To mitigate it to a certain extent I had a friendly match arranged a couple of days later with one of the leading military teams of those days, called Attached Section, whom they defeated by three clear goals. Still the W.I.F.A. paid them only one-half of the promised sum!

Thereafter East Bengal have visited our city several times without success. At last their perseverance has been well-repaid. This is a sound lesson for all concerned.

HARD STRUGGLES FOR E.I.R.

E. I. Railway, on the other hand had to struggle hard to reach the ultimate stage. They had indeed a rough time against our Double Champions, Trades who hold the Senior League and Western India titles at present, is the penaltimate round. If the latter were favoured with a fair slice of luck, they might have pulled the chestnuts out of the fire. This, however, does not mean that the Railway did not deserve their victory. There were times their brilliant trio, Ghosh Mewalal and Nandi, practically swamped Trades goal. Something in the nature of a miracle saved the local fortress. The Railway have every reason to be gratified with the ultimate result of their trip to Bombay. This is the first time they have paid us a visit. To reach the final at the first opportunity of asking is not mean achievement.

It was a good thing to see all the Railway players were serial numbers on their backs. This made it possible to distinguish them easily. I hope other clubs will follow suit ere long.

TOTAL ECLIPSE

So another final was played without a local side in it. G.I.P. Railway and Burmah-Shell who reached the semi-finals were no match for East Bengal and EIR respectively. This was well reflected in the stands when these two engagements were played off. I have not the least doubt in my mind that if Trades and Tatas had figured therein instead the enclosure would have been pached to over flowing. As it was, it was not even half full!

Fortunately Jupiter Pluvius held his hands towards the closing stages of the competition. This encouraged huge crowds to witness the maches enthusiastically till the end. No more convencing proof is needed to assert that socced has now firmly established itself in the hearts of our sportsmen. They do not need, like our cricket fans, communal tournaments and foreign visits to which their appetite for their favourite sports!

PRAISE FOR REFEREES

The tournament passed off without any untoward incident. This is a tribute to all concerned—players, spectators and management alike. I felt, however, some more spectators—at least five hundred—could have been allowed to squat on the lawn in front of the club garden, as they did elsewhere. Anyway the WIFA must have reaped a rich harvest ultimately, despite the fact that some of the artstation teams were forced to make sorry exits prematurely due to the unintelligent draw and the heavy rains, which cost the Association dearly.

It is a matter of real satisfaction to all that none of the referees' decisions were seriously questioned yb any body. This means that all the matches were supervised well. And the players and spectators behaved well too. L. L. Panton, P. S. Gopalan, N. K. Utchil and other members of the Whistling Fraternity may well congratulate themselves on the general appreciation of their thankless task. I have heard nothing but praise from all the visiting sides for the impartial and efficient manner they discharged their onerous duties.

EAST BENGALS CONDUCT

Now I must add a word about the exhibition match between the winners of the Rovers Cup, East Bengal, and our local favourites, Trades. It was in aid of charity. The match sehecluted to start at 5-15 p.m. But till about 5-25, there was no sign of the champions! The spectators—there was quite a large number of them present—were getting restive. I understand the visitors took a lot of persuation to take the field. Why? They did not wish to play against any club but wanted to meet a combined Bombay XI. This is said to have been agreed to by one of the big guns of the WIFA.

Whatever that may be, I cannot praise their sporting spirit in parading a scratch side against their formidable rivals. Only four of their regular team played, while the others looked on from the stands. No wonder that they were trounced by 5 goals to 2. Really they were lucky to have escaped with such a margin. Were they really afraid of a licking by our champions? Then why didn't they put forth their full side? They should have remembered that people had paid to witness a good game and not a farce.

HELP TO OLD SOLDIERS

The WIFA Committee deserves to be congratulated on starting a fund for helping our old disabled and needy players. Two of our old stars, Dhakuram and Narayan, had approached me for help. As I am no more in the Committee, I directed them to approach the bosses. I put in a word for them myself. I hope a good sum has been collected, though I am afraid it is nothing substantial.

Time has come when we must do something for such players who devote a large part of their time energy and intelligence in the promotion of the game. An appeal was made some time ago for donations to help the family of the late D. D. Hindlekar, India's Test wicketkeeper. We do not know if anything has been collected so far. But it is gratifying to note that a charity match has been arranged for the purpose. I trust it will bring in a handsome amount for the deceased's family.

COMMONWEALTH CRICKETS' DEBUT

The Commonwealth cricket team, led by Jock Livingstone, made their debut at the Brabourne Stadium last week. Their opponents were a combined Universities team skippered by Polly Umrigar, I cannot say the tourists performed themselves brilliantly. They were not expected to, this being their first engagement under unaccustomed conditions. The oppressive heat prevailing at the time must have made them feel exceedingly uncomfortable.

Their bowling moderate as it was in speed and guiles, did not terrify or nonpluss our batsmen in any way. It was the reputation of the tourists and the occasion itself had a somewhat subdued effect on them. In such a case the performance of Dinesh Medh in particular, who scored a fine 63—was highly praiseworthy. Were it not for the smart fielding of the visitors, Joshi, Sharad Deodhar and Polly Umrigar would have collected more than they actually showed.

GRAND FEAT REPEATED

Although the tourists could not make much of an impression in their bowling they certainly exhibited batting of a pretty high order. As was expected Frank Worrell, the West Indies star, gave a polished display of his grand batsmanship, while Cecil Pepper, the Australian stalwart delighted the crowd which was nearer twenty than fifteen thousand by his hefty hitting. Like Arthur Wellard of Lord Tennyson's team which visited this country in 1936, Pepper lifted the ball on the roof of the North stand—a feat which no other batsman has been to emulate so far. It is sure to be remembered for many a day. Worrell as the leading batsman of the side opened his account with a century to his credit. Both of them were however lucky as they had a 'life' each long before they attained the distinctions. From the look of things, it seems certain that the tourists will receive a warm welcome from the fans when they return here in December next for the second Test.

NEEDLESS FUSS

I fail to understand why so much unnecessary dust has been raised in connection with the participation of some of the players of the Mafatlal Swimming Baths in the Golwalla Waterpolo League. It appears that this club failed to enter a team for the above League. So their players competed in it in another name. What was wrong in it? Were these players registered for the Mafatlal's and did they play without a regular transfer to the other club? In that case their complaint to the Aquatic Council would have some justification.

The question of claim can only arise when a player is registered with the controlling body for a particular club. If not so registered the club can have no claim on his services. But if a player plays for another club after his registration for one, their he as well as his club are liable to suspension. Are we to understand that the League Committee and the Aquatic Council overlooked the faults of the players and the club concerned? Otherwise how does the question of an apology arise? It would be impudent on the part of any club, however big and influential it may be to demand an apology from the controlling body unless the latter has committed something utterly wrong.

ADVANCE BADMINTON!

Now that the Lewises, George and Nobina, and Davinder Mohan have settled down in Bombay badminton's supremacy has now shifted from the Punjab to our city. With these three backed by Henry Ferreira, Dattu Mugwe, Bala Ulial and Mumtaz Chinoy, the National Championships are bound to make their journey to Western India. In case Mumtaz or Nobina is unable to join the team at Calcutta I expect Sindhu Phansalkar the best woman doubles player in the city today to take her place.

The efforts of the B.P.B.A. to coach our promising youngsters by an expert are exceedingly commendable. Cashmiro Gommo, their first coach did a good job of work by training Henry Ferreira, Burjor Shroff and Homi Talyarkhan in a systematic manner. Now 'Raja' Patwardhan, one of our finest players of recent past, has been entrusted with this responsible work. I trust he will show good results before long. Advance Bombay!

Opposition Parties Boycott Elections In Turkey

ISTANBUL, October 14. (P.T.I.-Reuter): Two days before polling takes place in 14 by-elections to the Turkish Grand National Assembly, former Premier Raouf Orbay today agreed to stand as an independent, thus proving the only opposition to Government Party candidates.

The two Opposition Parties have boycotted the election. M. Orbay, a popular figure, who was at one time Ambassador in London agreed to stand at the request of 1,000 students of Istanbul University. Both Opposition Groups, who together hold about 40 out of 465 seats in the Grand National Assembly, allege that the present electoral law, though modified to meet part of their demands, does not ensure a fair vote.

Egypt May Mediate In Kashmir Dispute

CAIRO, October 14. (P.T.I.-Reuter): The Egyptian Foreign Ministry suggested today that Egypt might play an important role of mediating in the Kashmir dispute.

A report by the Ministry's Political Division said that the latest statements by the Indian and Pakistan Prime Ministers indicated there was "a strong hope that the Asian countries could help in impartial mediation between India and Pakistan, particularly after the failure of the United Nations Conciliation Commission".

The report pointed out that Egypt was a member of the Asian Group and a member of the Executive of the Sia Conference in New Delhi.

Churchill Hits At Labour Govt.

LONDON, Oct. 14 (PTI-Reuter):—Mr. Winston Churchill tonight forecast Britain's future as "linking together three great circles in which we have a vital share—the British Empire, Britain's fraternal association with the United States and the grand design of a free and united Erope".

Addressing a mass meeting in London at the close of the Conservative Party's annual conference, the ex-Premier accused the Labour Government of keeping the country in a state of "needless uncertainty" over possibility of a General Election.

He named Prime Minister Clement Attlee, his Deputy Herbert Morrison, Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin and ford Cripps as "propagating the double falsehood that it was they who had prevented post-war unemployment and that the Conservatives would deliberately use mass unemployment as an economic weapon".

Claiming that nationalisation had been exposed as a failure, he declared the Conservative Party's policy would be to put a full stop to all further nationalisation.

Speaking of a "riot of spending" and "rakes progress of unpridled expenditure", he said, "Great efforts have been made by the British people but at the end of all we have come to is devaluation.

"It is not only our money which has been devalued. Our prestige and reputation abroad have been devalued".

Nawab Of Bhopal

CAIRO, Oct. 14. (PTI-Reuter): The Nwaab of Bhopal, who arrived in Cairo from Britain today expects to spend a few days before resuming his journey to India.

FRONTIER LEAGUE COUNCIL MEETING

President Declares It Unconstitutional

PESHAWAR, Oct. 13 (PTI-Reuter)—The meeting of the Frontier Province Muslim League Council summoned by Qazi Gul Mohammad, Joint Secretary N.W.F.P. Muslim League, for October 22 has been declared unconstitutional by Hazrat Badshah Gul, League President, here today.

The Joint Secretary recently issued notices to 65 members of the Council to attend the meeting summoned by him for discussing a no-confidence motion against the President. Hazrat Badshah Gul, President, said today that this was unauthorised as he had not received any requisition in writing.

ALL-INDIA INSTITUTE OF STENOGRAPHERS

The General Secretary of the All India Institute of Stenographers (198 Lansdowne Road, Rash Behari Avenue, P.O., Calcutta) states that this year's All-India Typewriting Contest will be held on December 18, 1949, instead of on November 20, 1949 as previously announced. Entries close on November 7, 1949.

DRUGS CONTROL ORDER

Powers To Officials

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The following officers have been appointed by the Government of Bombay for the purposes of clause 9 of the Bombay Drugs Control Order, 1949:

(1) The Prohibition and Excise Commissioner, Bombay; (2) the Deputy Commissioner, Prohibition and Excise, Bombay; (3) the Personal Assistant to the Prohibition and Excise Commissioner, Bombay; (4) the Superintendents of Excise (within their respective Divisions): and (5) all Excise Officers of and above the rank of Sub-Inspector of Excise (within their respective charges).

Clause 9 gives powers of inspection, search, seizure etc., to the officers appointed by the Government in order to secure compliance with the order.

MR. G. L. BANSAL

Mr. G. L. Bansal, Secretary of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, has been nominated by the International Chamber of Commerce, Paris, at the instance of their Indian National Committee, to represent them (I.C.C.) at the 5th Session of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East, which commences on the 20th October 1949 at Singapore.

Mr. Bansal is also the Secretary of the Indian National Committee of the International Chamber of Commerce. Te is leaving India for Singapore on the 18th instant.

Scale Of Surplus Lift Irrigation Equipment

BOMBAY, Saturday.

During the period of recent scarcity in Gujerat, the Government of Bombay had purchased engines, pumps and other equipment in connection with the Emergency Lift Irrigation Schemes there. With the emergency over, such of that machinery as is not required by the Government now will be sold by the Collectors concerned to co-operative societies of cultivators as also to individual cultivators on or after November 1 next, preference being given to the former.

The Collectors have been advised to realise the best prices for the equipment, but not more than the cost prices.

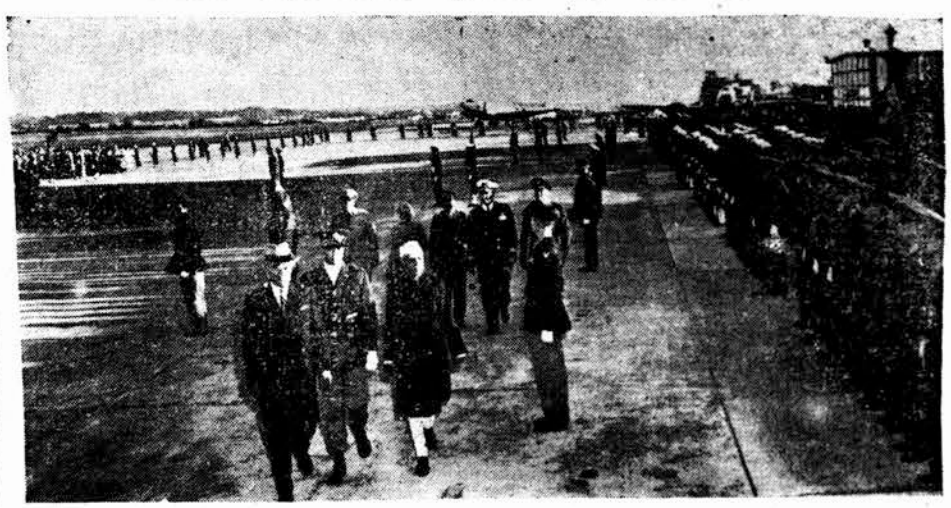
New Vellage In Malegaon Taluka

Hiswal is a new village formed in Malegaon taluka of Nasik district. It is a result of the amalgamation of the deserted village of Hiswal Khurd with the inhabited village of Hiswal Budruk, both in the same taluka.

Condition For Tree-Planting Prize

The Government of Bombay has directed that at least 100 trees must be planted and reared by a village or an institution for being eligible for a prize for tree-planting.

NEHRU INSPECTS GUARD OF HONOUR



Accompanied by President Truman (left) and the commander of the guard of honour, Prime Minister Nehru inspects units of the United States armed forces standing at attention at National Airport, Washington, D. C.

PROPOSALS TO CITY HOTEL OWNERS

Civil Supplies Minister To Finalise Plans

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. Dinkerrao Desai, Minister for Civil Supplies, will arrive in Bombay this evening post-haste from Poona, to give the finishing touches to certain tentative proposals, learnt to have been made yesterday by the Director of Civil Supplies to the hotel-keepers and restauranteurs of Bombay. The matter is not as simple, as it looks on its face, for any allocations to be made to business interests, will have to come from the precariously meagre stocks of sugar in the City, on which three million people depend for their daily cup of tea.

A spokesman of the Civil Secretariat, stated this morning that the reports in certain papers drawing a rosy picture of every card holder getting during Divali, two lbs. of sugar per head, and not half-pound only, was absolutely incorrect and without any basis in fact.

In certain quarters, it is regarded, that this canard was the offspring of an over-fertile imagination, without any relation to reality or a deliberate attempt to raise baseless hopes, in order to accentuate the disappointment at the time of cashing in on the cards, and thus add to the already bitter frame of mind of the public

It was learnt from the Civil Supplies Department, this morning, that the original decision, that each card-holder should get half-pound of sugar against each Food Grains Card, will be strictly adhered to

ARBITRATION IN "SIND OBSERVER" CASE

KARACHI, Oct. 14, (PTI-Reuter): The Executive Council of the Sind Union of Journalists has accepted arbitration proposal made by the Minister of Interior, Dr. I. H. Qureshi, with regard to the week-old "Sind Observer" dispute.

In the course of a discussion of this proposal members of the Union strongly criticised the Karachi Administration for what they described as unwarranted interference in a domestic dispute between the "Sind Observer" authorities and the staff and condemned what they described as unjustifiable and illegal arrest of 16 working journalists in Karachi.

According to the conciliation proposal, a Canciliation Board is to be appointed

Foreign Trade Missions In Pakistan

KARACHI, Oct. 15 (UPI)—A four-man Japanese Trades Mission arrived here today for trade talks with the Pakistan Government for the purchase of raw cotton.

The Trade Mission seeks to buy a large quantity of cotton and sell textiles.

The Mission will begin trade talks with the Pakistan Government from Monday.

Russian and French trade missions are already busy in trade talks here.

RETAIL PRICES OF SUGAR

The Public Relations Officer (Rationing), Bombay, writes:

Government had announced that the retail selling rate of sugar from ration shops during the Diwali week would be Re. 0-6-0 EXCLUSIVE of Sales Tax. As however, some ration shops have no Sales Tax Certificates, Sales Tax had to be recovered from them by the wholesalers. They will not be in a position to recover this Sales Tax separately from the customers. It has, therefore, been decided to have an inclusive retail rate of Re. 0-7-0 per lb.

TO RETAIL DEALERS

Any foodgrains Retail Distributor including Co-operative and Communal Stores and Mill and Factory who has failed to obtain sugar till Saturday, the 15th October evening from the Godowns for distribution during the 42nd week, will be supplied sugar on Sunday, the 16th October from Godown No. 2 of Messrs. Bhiwandiwalla and Co., at Sugar Market, Frere Road.

This Godown is specially kept open on Sunday, the 16th October, from 10 a.m. to 2 p.m. for issue to such sugar permit holders.

HALF LB. PER HEAD

From reports in the local papers it seems that currency has been given to a report that consumers will receive sugar at the rate of 2 lbs. per head during the Diwali week. This is incorrect. Sugar at the rate of only 1/2 lb. per head, as announced already, will be available during the Diwali week to all the cardholders against their ration cards.

AMNESTY MOVE IN GREECE

ATHENS, Oct. 15 (PTI-Reuter)—A draft law granting partial amnesty to Greeks who collaborated with the Germans during the war—including Quisling Ministers—has been submitted to Parliament for approval by Justice Minister George Mesis.

BOMBAY CITY AND MAHARASHTRA

Deo On Recent Congress Cabinet Resolution

NEW DELHI, Oct. 15.

Mr. Shankarrao Deo, Congress General Secretary, in a statement issued in his personal capacity today said that without the City of Bombay, Maharashtra province was neither "practicable nor desirable".

Mr. Deo, who was commenting on the recent Working Committee resolution, did not help the people of Maharashtra to "come any the nearer to their goal".

Counselling patience, however, he told the people that "if they have faith in the justice of their demand they will work with confidence to create the necessary conditions for bringing round the Congress as well as the Central Government to their view point. In doing this they will strictly adhere to peaceful and democratic methods and do nothing that will harm the interests of the country which would ultimately only harm themselves".

Mr. Deo said that Maharashtra could not realise the object behind the formation of linguistic province without the inclusion of Bombay. The Maharashtra Congress Committee had made it clear in its resolution on the subject that it could not accept the conditions laid down in the Nehru-Patel-Pattabhi report and agree to form the province of Maharashtra without Bombay. "I feel sure that if an objective consideration is given to this problem, it would be realised that it is ultimately in the interests of the country as a whole to do so", he added.

Concluding he appealed to the Marathi-speaking people that "one of the major factors which will help the creation of our province is to come under one administration immediately. That will be also a measure of our desire to lead a united and homogeneous life".

Samyukta Maharashtra Day Abandoned

BOMBAY, Oct. 15 (UPI)—The public meetings and processions which were proposed to be organized in Bombay today to observe 'Samyukta Maharashtra Day' were abandoned by the Samyukta Maharashtra Prachar Samiti, the sponsor of the 'day', on account of the Police Commissioner's ban on such demonstrations within Greater Bombay.

The object of the programme was to record "the resentment of the public of Maharashtra, including Bombay City, at the unjust undemocratic and unwise decision of the Dhar Commission, the Jaipur Congress Commission and the Working Committee of the Indian National Congress and the alleged acceptance of this decision by the Central Cabinet before the question was decided by the Constituent Assembly."

The Samyukta Maharashtra Prachar Samiti has however, decided to hold public meetings and demonstrations "as soon as it is possible" and has appealed to the citizens "to double their efforts to achieve their objective namely the creation of a separate province of the Marathi speaking population commonly styled as the Samyukta Maharashtra".

CITY & SUBURBS

Today

Hindu: Asoe Vad 9, 2005.
Muslim: Zilhej 23, 1368.
Parsi: Ardibehesht 14, 1318.
Sunrise: 6-33 a.m. Sunset: 6-16 p.m.
Hightide: 06-57, 18-30.
Lowtide: —, 13-52.

Today's Engagements

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: Public Lecture on "The Light of Wisdom" at Jehangir Wadia Building, F. Fountain, 6-15 p.m.

BOMBAY CITY SOCIAL EDUCATION COMMITTEE: Social Gathering, at 8-30 p.m., at Labour Welfare Centre, Niagaum.

B. T. T. AND S. STAFF UNION: Meeting at Podar College, at 9-30 a.m.
SAW MILLS WORKERS' UNION: General Body meeting at Congress House, Vital Sadan, at 10 a.m.

—TAMIL SANGAM: Speech on Jeevakachintamani, at 6 p.m., at premises.

BILLAWAR ASSN.: 17th anniversary under Mr. Nathalal Parikh's presidentship, at C. J. Hall, at 2-30 p.m.

GAUDIYA MISSION: Religious talk at Gowalia Tank, at 5-30 p.m.

"C" WARD VIDYARTHI MANDAL: Admission will stop after today to first Aid Class.

BOMBAY KANNADA SANGH: Ramanayan Patanam at Ruia College, 5 p.m.

PANCHMAHALS SEWA SAMAJ: Residents' meeting at 6 p.m., at Blavatsky Lodge.

BOMBAY ASTROLOGICAL SOCIETY: Lecture at Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan, at 5 p.m., on Dhanayoga, Daridrayoga.

BOMBAY PRESS EMPLOYEES' UNION: Annual General Body Meeting at Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, at 3 p.m. and 6 p.m., for day and night workers respectively.

Y. M. C. A.: Concert at Wodehouse Road Branch, at 11-30 a.m.
YOUTHS OWN UNION: Meeting, at 6-30, at premises.

CONGRESS MEMBERS' MEETING: Mr. K. T. Mantri, a member of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, has convened a meeting of newly enrolled primary members of the Congress, with a view to explaining to them the ideologies of the Congress. This meeting will be held in Hindu Colony, Dadar, today, Sunday, at 9 a.m.

IMPERSONATION TO GET JOB

BOMBAY, Saturday.

An educated youth who is said to have personated a B.A., LL.B., to obtain a job in the Imperial Bank of India, is wanted by the City Police. It is stated that the suspect had a number of forged testimonials, from highly placed persons and that he had stolen the degree certificates from the offices of the Bombay University. The certificates, which he is alleged to have stolen, are learnt to have been in the name of some other person.

The impersonation was detected, when the man who had already got a letter of appointment as a Probation Officer in the Bank failed to turn up on the appointed day to take up his new job and another person, Sharatchandra Krishna Prasad Desai reported to the Bank that he had been impersonated and that he himself had never applied for the post. He is stated to have also made an allegation that his certificates from the University had been stolen from the University offices where he had kept them.

NEW FILM WEEKLY

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. Bhadrakumar Yagnik, a Gujarati journalist and film critic, made a declaration before the Chief Presidency Magistrate as the editor, printer and publisher of "Chitra Bharati", a film weekly. The first issue of the new weekly will be out on October 20.

TODAY'S RADIO

SUNDAY, Oct. 16.

BOMBAY—A

244 m. (1,231 kc/s) and 31.41 m. (9,550 ks/s)

7-30 a.m. Bhor Bhaee Dilip Kumar 7-40 Aj Ka Karyakram 7-45 Kumudini Pednekar (Bhavgeet) 8-0 News (E) 8-15 News (H) 8-30 U. L. Shah Noorani (Geet aur Ghazal) 8-45 News (G).

244 m. (1,231 kc/s) and 41.44 m. (7,240 kc/s)

11 a.m. As in Bombay—B 12-45 p.m. Musical Interlude 12-50 Dilipkumar (G. Ghazal) 1-0 News (G) 1-10 As in Bombay—B 1-30 News (E) 1-40 Make Mine Music.

244 m. (1,231 kc/s)
31.41 m. (9,550 kc/s)
from 5-0 to 7-45 p.m.
41.44 (7,240 kc/s)
from 8-0 to 11-0 p.m.

5-0 p.m. Sardarbai Karadgekar (Khayal Vilambit our Drut Multani) 5-30 As in Bombay—B 6-0 News (E) 6-10 News (H) 6-20 Anwar Husain (Sindhura) 6-45 Kumudini Pednekar (Pad) 7-0 Air Quartet (Garba dhun) 7-10 Locals 7-15 Niwruttibuwa Sarnaik (Lalita Gauri) 7-45 Kamgar Sabha 8-15 News (G) 8-30 As in Bombay—B 9-0 News (E) 9-15 News (H) 9-30 As in Bombay—B 10-0 Otello —Verdi N. B. C. Sym. Orch.

BOMBAY—B

353 m. (850 kc/s) and 41.44 m. (7,240 kc/s)

7-30 a.m. As in Bombay—A 7-45 News (K) 8-0 Nivruttibuwa Sarnaik (Todi) 8-30 News (M) 8-45 Illyas Khan (Sitar par pancham).

353 m. (850 kc/s) and 31.41 m. (9,550)

11-0 a.m. Chitrapat Se 12-0 p.m. Sardarbai Karadgekar. (Classical music) 12-45 As in Bombay—A 12-50 News (M) 1-0 Kumudini Pednekar (Bhavgeet) 1-10 Illyas Khan (Sitar par Sarang) 1-40 News (H) 1-50 Anwar Husain (Devgiri) 2-15 U. L. Shah Noorani (Geet aur Ghazal).

353 m. (850 kc/s)
41.44 m. (7,240 kc/s)
from 5-0 to 7-15 p.m.
61.98 m. (4,840 kc/s)
from 7-30 to 11-0 p.m.

50 p.m. As in Bombay—A 5-30 Gammat Jammat (M) 6-0 U. L. Shah Noorani (Geet aur Ghazal) 6-15 Calling Rural Listeners 7-15 As in Bombay—A 7-45 News (K) 8-0 News (M) 8-15 Ganeshrao Hedle (Kannad Bhajan) 8-30 Anwar Husain (Nat) 9-0 Niwruttibuwa Sarnaik (Shudh Kalyan) 9-30 Swar Mudrika 9-45 Bombay Radio Orchestra 10-0 Illyas Khan (Sitar par Sohni Pilu) 10-30 Sardarbai Karadgekar (Bihagda).

BARODA

250 m. (1,200 kc/s)

7-30 a.m. Vinayakrao Potkar (Sitar) 7-40 As in Ahmedabad 8-0 News (E) 8-15 Rang Rang Vadaliyan 8-45 News (G) 5-30 Songs from Screen 6-0 News (E) 6-10 K. N. Ainapure (Sitar) 6-25 Harendra Dasaundi (Geets) 6-35 Gramjano Mate 7-0 Geeto 7-15 K. N. Aniapure (Sitar). 7-30 Harendra Dasaundi (Bhajans) 7-45 Afzal Hussain (Thumri) 8-0 Raag Dari Moghubai Kurdikar (Jaijaiwanti) Roshanara Begum (Karnataki) Onkarnath Thakur (Champak) 8-10 Locals 8-15 News (G) 8-30 Razaq Hussain Khan (Kedara) 9-0 News (E) 9-15 Nabhovani Orchestra (Raag Chandrakaus) 9-30 Razaq Hussain Khan (Bageshree).

AHMEDABAD

326.1 m. (920 kc/s)

7-30 a.m. As in Baroda 7-40 Ramanlal R. Dave (Bhajan) 8-0 News (E) 8-15 As in Baroda 8-45 News (G) 5-30 pm.. As in Baroda 6-0 News (E) 6-10 As in Baroda 6-25 "Nayan Neh" 6-35 Majoor Bhaio Mate 7-0 Kabir Krut Bhajan 7-15 As in Baroda 7-30 Ramanlal R. Dave (Bhajan) 7-45 Raag Puriadhanashri by V. R. Athavale 8-0 Gujarati Garba 8-10 Locals 8-15 News (G) 8-30 As in Baroda 9-0 News (E) 9-15 As in Baroda.

NEWSPAPER OFFICE CHEATED

Employee Remanded Pending Inquiry

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Abdul Rehman, an employee of a newspaper office, was arrested on Friday for allegedly cheating his office to the tune of Rs. 10,000.

It was stated in the Court of Mr. Nasrullah, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon Court, today that the accused committed theft of railway receipt forms, and made false entries under the amounts for freight charges.

The Magistrate ordered the accused to be remanded to police custody pending further enquiries.

MUNICIPAL BY-ELECTION

Congress Puts Up N. D. Kadam

The B.P.C.C. have nominated Mr. Narayan Dhondu Kadam, as its candidate from Love Grove area to contest for a seat at the ensuing by-elec-

tion to the Bombay Corporation. Mr. Kadam is a social worker of long standing and has been associated with all national and cultural activities in that area. He is particularly interested in the literacy drive and library movement.

THE WEATHER

POONA, Oct. 15, (PTI): The following is the daily weather summary for Saturday, October 15, 1949:—

Thunder-rain has been widespread in Orissa and the Central Provinces and occurred locally in West Bengal, Chota Nagpur, the North Konkan, the North Bombay Deccan, East Hyderabad, the Madras Deccan and the North Madras coast. There have also been scattered showers in Assam, Bihar, Madhyabharat, Mysore, Malabar and South-East Madras. Night temperatures were appreciably above normal over Chota Nagpur and the Central parts of the country.

FORECAST VALID UNTIL THE EVENING OF 16TH:—Thunder-rain will be fairly widespread in the East Central Provinces, Gangetic West Bengal and Orissa and occur locally in Chota Nagpur, the Bombay Deccan, South-East Madras and the North Madras coast. A few thundershowers may also occur in Assam, Sub-Himalayan West Bengal, the West Central Provinces, Hyderabad, the Konkan and Malabar.

The following is the daily weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches during the past 24 hours from October 1 1949 and departure from normal recorded at 8 hours I.S.T. on October 15, 1949:—

Ajmer 98 66 0 0 minus 0.2, Allahabad 93 74 0 0.4 minus 1.1, Bangalore 95 66 0.8 4.1 plus 0.1, Baroda 96 74 0 0.1 minus 0.4, Banaras 91 80 0 0.4 minus 1.1, Bhopal 86 71 T 3.7 plus 2.5, Bhuj 98 74 0 0 minus 0.1, BOMBAY 87 77 T 1.1 minus 0.2, Calcutta 87 76 0.5 1.5 minus 1.4, Cherrapunji 75 62 0 1.8 minus 8.4, Cochin 83 76 0 3.9 minus 1.9, Colombo 85 73 0 4.2 minus 0.8, Cuttack 90 80 0.4 6.3 plus 3.2, Dehra Dun 87 66 0 0.1 minus 0.9, Delhi 96 69 0 0.1 minus 0.2, Gwalior 96 68 0 0.9 —, Hyderabad Dn. 91 73 0.2 0.2 minus 1.0, Indore 86 71 0 4.5 plus 3.8, Jaipur 98 69 0 0 minus 0.3, Karachi 87 74 0 0 0, Lahore 100 64 0 0 minus 0.1, Lucknow 92 72 0 0 minus 1.0, Madras 91 74 0 1.4 minus 3.0, Mysore 85 68 0 1.5 minus 2.7, Nagpur 85 75 0.2 3.8 plus 2.9, Pachmarhi 76 66 0.2 2.2 plus 0.7, Patna 89 79 0 0.1 minus 1.4, Peshawar 90 63 0 0 minus 0.1, Poona 87 71 0.4 0.6 mnus 1.3, Port Blair 81 72 0.2 3.8 minus 2.9, Rajkot 95 72 0 0.1 minus 0.2, Ranchi 82 67 0.3 2.0 plus 0.4, Surat 90 75 0 2.6 plus 1.9.

T denotes rainfall below 4 cents.

Flight Over Central Himalayas

CALCUTTA, Oct. 15, (UPI): Mr. A. Heim, famous Swiss geologist, will soon fly over the Central Himalayas in company with Mr. M. R. Sahni, Deputy Director, Geological Survey of India. Mr. Heim who has just returned from Katmandu, in Nepal, is leaving for New Delhi to make arrangements for the flight.

TRAM-LORRY COLLISION

Three Persons Injured

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Three persons, including a tram conductor, were injured following a serious accident in which a motor lorry collided with a tram near the J. J. Hospital on Mazagaon Road side, early yesterday morning.

It appears that a tram car was proceeding from Mazagaon to Grant Road at 8 a.m. yesterday. When the tram came near the J. J. Hospital, a motor lorry came from the opposite direction and dashed against the tram with the result that one of the conductors in the tram who was standing near the driver was hurt and two pedestrians received injuries.

Manuel Salu (22) who was one of the injured persons has been detained in the J. J. Hospital while Shivram Dattaram, the tram conductor and Mohamed Abdulla were treated and allowed to go.

The Dongri Police are making investigation into the incident.

DELHI ROBBERY CASE

2 Sentenced To 4 Years' R.I.

NEW DELHI, Oct. 14, (PTI):—The Sessions Judge, Delhi today sentenced two persons to four years' rigorous imprisonment each and acquitted three others in the case arising out of a highway robbery in New Delhi in March last.

According to the prosecution, Ran Singh, Jeewansingh, and three others followed Mrs. C. Gidwani, Superintendent of the Refugee Women's Home, King Edward Road, in a car on March 10, while she was returning in a tonga to the camp after drawing about Rs. 6,000 from a bank. When the tonga was passing along Queens Way, near Connaught Place, Ran Singh got down from the car and after snatching the purse from Mrs. Gidwani escaped in the same car. The car was later found abandoned near the Constitution House. The accused were arrested immediately and about Rs. 4,000 was recovered from their possession.

The Sessions Judge, acquitting the three accused, said: "It is true Ran Singh and Jeewan Singh had made confessions implicating their colleagues but obviously it is impossible to act on those confessions without independent corroboration, which is not forthcoming."

The judge found Ran Singh and Jeewan Singh guilty of the offence of highway robbery and sentenced them to four years' rigorous imprisonment each.

Socialists And Sugar

BOMBAY, Oct. 15, (UPI): A three-fold suggestion, namely, import of sugar from outside, introduction of rationing of sugar and stoppage of all non-essential uses of sugar, have been made to the Government by the Bombay Socialist Party to tide over the present difficulties created by the shortage of sugar in the province.

The Executive Committee of the Party considered the situation and warned the Government that their "failure to respond to the popular demand and choking up all the legitimate channels of expression of popular discontent by banning processions and meetings in the city of Bombay" would only divert popular anger in undesirable channels and would give the anti-social elements free scope to indulge in mischief.

Benefit Performance Of Hindi Drama

In aid of the Rashtra Bhasha Prachar Sabha, Matunga, a Hindi drama by Sjt. Hari Krishna Premi, entitled "Rakshabandhan" will be staged at Podar College Hall, Matunga, next Saturday, the 22nd inst. Tickets for the performance are available at the office of the Sabha at 7 Krishna Nivas, Opp. Nappoo Gardens, Matunga. Enthusiasts of "Rashtra Bhasha" will no doubt welcome this opportunity to help in the efforts of a body solely devoting itself to the spread of Hindustani.

COMMONWEALTH TEAM SCORE 347 AGAINST WESTERN INDIA XI

Nyalchand Ties Down Visitors And Captures Four Wickets

AHMEDABAD, Oct. 15 (PTI).

The Commonwealth Cricket Team were all out for 347 runs in their second match of the tour against the Western India Eleven which commenced at the Commerce College ground here today.

Although it was hotter than during their first match against the Indian Universities Eleven at Bombay, the visitors found the dry climate to their liking. This they revealed when they made a bright start after Livingston, their skipper, had won the toss. The first fifty of their innings was registered in 40 minutes. But with the advent of slow bowlers, specially left-handed Nyalchand, the rate of scoring slowed down.

So accurate was Nyalchand's length that at one stage before lunch he bowled three consecutive maidens, two to Holt and one to Pepper whose wicket he soon claimed.

Thereafter ensued the bigget partnership of the day between Holt and Ray Smith, who put on 69 runs for the fifth wicket in 50 minutes. Both of them were, however, in difficulties when facing Nyalchand.

After Holt's departure at 179 wickets fell at regular intervals and just before tea the Commonwealth Team had made only 248 runs for the loss of eight wickets. After tea, however, Smith, George Tribe, who played for Australia against Hammond's England Team, and Dawkes, of Derbyshire, indulged in hectic hitting to take the score to 347. The last wicket partnership between Tribe and Dawkes yielded 65 runs in 41 minutes.

Although Vijay Hazare had better figures, Nyalchand was the best Western India bowler today. Maintaining immaculate length before the last three batsmen took to carefree batting, Nyalchand kept the best of the tourists tied down. This is the first big match to be played on the Commerce College ground which has built-in pavilion which players would find far more cool and comfortable than tented accommodation. The wicket, although new, is as good as a matting wicket can be.

Livingston won the toss in the second match of the Commonwealth cricket teams tour against the Western India Eleven which commenced at the Commerce College ground here today.

Livingston himself and Alley both left handers opened the visitors innings. Narrottam right arm medium opened the attack from the road end to Livingston who took a single to square leg off the last ball of the over. Alley square cut Hazare who took over the attack from the pavilion end for the first four of the day and the same batsman got two more fours off Narrottam in the next over off a leg glide and a beautiful ondrive.

Livingston cut Hazare between slips and gully for four to register the twenty of the innings in sixteen minutes. Shortly after however Alley in trying to hit Hazare skied the ball and the bowler took a two handed easy catch at mid-on. The first wicket fell at 30, Alley having scored 14.

Holt joined Livingston who sent up the first fifty of the innings in forty minutes with a single off the first ball of Jasu Patel, rightarm slow who relieved Narrottam from the road end. Nyalchand, left arm slow, took over the attack from Hazare and with both the slow bowlers maintaining an excellent length a period of quiet cricket followed and with the second ball of his third over Patel lured Livingston ont of his crease and Nimbalkar behind the stumps whipped the bails off with the total at 61. Livingston having scored 25. In his fiftyfive minute stay Livingston hit only one four.

Frank Worrell who joined Holt broke his duck off the first ball he received, but in the next over Nyalchand completely beat and bowled him. With the total at 64 Worrell was surprisingly out for only one run.

Pepper joined Holt who square cut Patel for four to send up seventy of the innings in 65 minutes. While Pepper found the slow blowers difficult to score of, Holt who appeared well set pulled Nyalchand for a four to send up eighty in 75 minutes. Always looking for runs Pepper smote a full toss from Patel straight to the boundary but Holt was uncomfortable against Nyalchand who bowled three consecutive maidens, two to Holt and one to Pepper.

At the fall of the fourth wicket Nyalchand's figures read 3/19/2 while Pepper's subdued innings included three fours. Ray Smith who joined Holt had a narrow escape when he skied Patel a few yards behind the slips Nyalchand failing to sight the ball.

Holt enlivened the game with a peculiar drive through the covers for four off Patel and square cut the same bowler for another four in the next over to take is individual score into forties. A few minutes before Lunch Oza, left arm slow, relieved Nyalchand from the pavilion end when the latter's figures read 12/5/22/2. At lunch the visitors had made 140 for the loss of four wickets Holt batting fortythree and Ray Smith batting ten.

Holt registered his individual fifty in ninety minutes including four fours. Almost immediately the West Indian reached his sixty when he collected ten runs, two fours and a two in one over from Nyalchand. A few minutes later Holt had a life when he pulled Nyalchand into Narrottam's hands at deep square leg but the fieldsman although getting both his hands to it failed to hold the ball. Holt however did not benefit much by this escape for repeating a similar shot against Oza in the next over. He mishit and skied the ball into Kishenchand's hands at square leg with the total at 179. After a none too confident start Holt during his 104 minutes stay cut and drove delightfully. He hit six fours.

Pope joined Smith who continued to play watchful cricket. Pope did not take long to settle down against slow bowlers. He pulled Nyalchand for three and next drove Oza for four getting his ten runs in eight minutes stay at the wickets. Hazare took the new ball when the score was 191 and himself went on with it from the pavilion end. Smith greeted his first ball with a square cut for his two and three more singles ensured in the same over making the tourists total 196 in 165 minutes.

Narrottam went on with the new ball from the road end. In the third over—a maiden—of Hazare's second spell Smith injured his right hand while playing forward to a ball which rose sharply.

Four leg byes registered 200 of the innings in 182 minutes but shortly after Narrottam claimed the wicket of Pope who played forward, missed the ball and was declared leg before wicket with the score at 207. Pope hit two fours.

Fred joined Smith who was in his thirties. J. H. Shodhan left arm medium coming on for the first time, relieved Hazare and in his second over Freer mishit a ball over cover point's head, the ball reaching the ground before any fieldsman could get near it.

Half an hour before tea, Hazare brought back his slow bowlers, Jasu Patel and Nyalchand. Twelve minutes before tea Smith completed his 50 including four fours in 125 minutes. In the same over, however, Freer in an attempt to drive Nyalchand snicked the ball into the hands of Hazare at first slip.

With a three through the slips off Patel, Holt sent up the hundred of the innings in ninety minutes. Nyalchand who kept both batsmen guessing however sent Pepper back shortly after caught at first slip by Hazare with the score board reading 110 and Pepper got 23 of this total.

The two slow bowlers Patel and Nyalchand continued to operate after tea and the batsmen going in for runs right away collected 22 runs in ten minutes.

Smith claimed twenty of these including three fours and six, Smith was severe on Patel whom he hit for two fours and a six in one over. Tribe a left honder at the other end pulled Nyalchand for three and Smith with a single sent up 280 in 255 minutes—thirty runs being added in 16 minutes after tea. Hazare came on from the end, for the first time, and brought the ninth wicket partnership to an end. Looking for runs, Smith mistimed a shot and skied the ball to mid-off where Narottam held a difficult catch with the total at 282. Smith carried his bat for 73.

In his stay of 155 minutes Smith played quiet, polished cricket and lost his wicket only when he went in for quick runs after tea. He hit a six and seven fours.

Dawkes was the last man in. Tribe took over the job of getting quick runs and he hit three fours and a two in one over from Nyalchand. Dawkes too opened out and sent up 300 in 265 minutes with a two off Hazare. Although six fieldsmen were guarding the boundary line Tribe and Dawkes continued to score at a rapid rate. They scored fifty runs for the last wicket in 27 minutes, Dawkes share being twentyeight.

Oza relieved Nyalchand at the pavilion end but it was Hazare who ended the visitors innings when he clean bowled Dawkes. After the last wicket had added 65 runs in fortyone minutes to raise the Commonwealth teams score from 282 for nine to 347 all out.

The last wicket falling just ten minutes before closing time stumps were drawn at the end of the Tourists innings.

SCORE BOARD

COMMONWEALTH TEAM
(1st Innings)

L. Livingston st. Nimbalkar b Patel	25
W. Alley c and b Hazare	14
J. K. Holt c Kishanchand b Oza	62
F. Worrel b Nyalchand	1
G. C. Pepper c Hazare b Nyalchand	23
Ray Smith c Narrottam b Hazare	74
G. Pope l.b.w. Narrottam	15
F. Freer c Hazare b Nyalchand	20
D. Fitzmaurice l.b.w. Nyalchand	2
G. Tribe not out	36
G. Dawkes b Hazare	34
Extras (Byes 26, Leg byes 15)	41
Total (all out)	347

Fall of Wickets:—1 for 30; 2 for 61; 3 for 64; 4 for 110; 5 for 179; 6 for 297; 7 for 247; 8 for 249; 9 for 282; 10 for 347.

Bowling Analysis

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Narrottam	11	0	37	1
Vijay Hazare	15.5	3	51	3
Jasu Patel	23	1	92	1
Nyalchand	31	7	93	4
J. Oza	9	0	21	1
J. H. Shodhan	3	0	12	0

In the Day's Sport

FOOTBALL

St. Xavier's Ground, Parel.

4-15 p.m. Tata 'A' vs. Globe Sports 'A' (Junior Rovers).

5-15 p.m. R.I.N. 'A' vs. Kohinoor Mills 'A' (Junior Rovers).

TABLE TENNIS

Student Y.M.C.A. Lamington Road

4 p.m. Ladies Singles Semi-finals.

4-30 p.m. Junior Singles Semi-finals.

5 p.m. Mixed Doubles Quarter-finals.

5-45 p.m. Men's Singles Quarter-finals.

6-30 p.m. Consolation Singles Quarter-finals.

6-45 p.m. Men's Doubles Quarter-finals.

ST. JOSEPH'S MAKE THEIR DEBUT

Exhibition Soccer At Brabourne Stadium

BOMBAY, Saturday.

St. Joseph's High School from Goa who played an exhibition match against Young Aryans at the Brabourne Stadium on Saturday evening, gave a good account of themselves, though they lost by a solitary goal scored by Max Fernandes. Owing to a change in the programme, the other scheduled matches were postponed to a further date.

Looking tired after a sea passage, the boys took the field and though unaccustomed to the ground and entirely new surroundings, played well as a team.

Pakistan Footballers For Burma

KARACHI, Oct. 14 (PTI-Reuter)—Jinnah Gymkhana, a leading football team of Pakistan, has accepted the Burma Football Federation's invitation to play a series of exhibition matches in the first week of November next.

The team will shortly fly to Rangoon. The team is likely to visit Ceylon.

INDU DESAI IMPRESSES

Student Y. M. C. A. Table Tennis

BOMBAY, Saturday.

There were very few matches which were worth watching this evening in the Student Y.M.C.A. Open Table Tennis Championships this evening for most of them resulted in comfortable victories for well-known players. The only exception was the surprise defeat Miss Jaya Walawalkar at hands of Miss Indu Desai who went down by three games to two in the Ladies Singles quarter-finals.

Jaya Walawalkar won the first two games rather easily but the score belittles her. But she took matters lightly thereafter and lost the next two games easily. In the fifth game she tried her best to save the game but Indu Desai was playing splendidly and could not be shaken off easily and won the match over the extra points.

In the Ladies Doubles Miss Sushani Sharap and Miss Jaya Walawalkar accounted for Mrs. Banoo Cama and Mrs. Mani Bharucha in the semi-finals of the Ladies Doubles. The game was a very dull one for neither pair attempted to play a forcing game they were merely content in chopping the ball back and forth across the table and waited for one another to commit mistakes. The former pair lost the first game to their opponents but they won the next three in a row to enter the finals were they are due to meet Miss Enid Bocarro and Mrs. Gool Nasikwala.

In the third round of the Men's Doubles Jaya Patkar and Basha Laljee the winners of the Islam Gymkhana Doubles title were taken to five games by R. S. Thakar and R.

The most outstanding or regrettable feature of this tournament has been the behaviour of the spectators most of them competitors who do not realise that the players whose games are going on have to have complete silence in order to enable them to concentrate so as to give off their best. Despite the repeated requests of the officials concerned they continue to talk shouting out for the most part without any feeling for the competitors. The authorities would do well to warn all concerned that if they do not act properly they would eject them from the hall.

The following are the results:—

JUNIORS' SINGLES (QUARTER FINALS)

P. N. Pardiwalla beat A. M. Abdulla 21-6 21-10; I. R. Joosab beat S. V. Merchant 21-13 21-17; P. N. Muzumdar beat J. M. Joshi 19-21 21-1 22-20; A. K. Mudnaney w.o. K. K. Karanjia.

LADIES' DOUBLES (SEMI-FINALS).

Mrs. Gool Nasikwalla and Miss Enid Bocarro beat Indu Desai and Miss S. Motiwalla 21-16 21-13 19-21 21-5; Miss S. Dharap and Miss Jaya Walawalkar beat Mrs. Banoo Cama and Mrs. Mani Bharucha 19-21 21-17 21-19 21-18.

LADIES' SINGLES (QUARTER-FINALS)

Miss Indu Desai beat Miss Jaya Walawalkar 19-21 19-21 21-14 21-15 25-23; Miss D. C. Mistry beat Miss K. R. Lotwalla 21-17 21-9 21-6; Miss S. Dharap beat Miss A. R. Joosab 21-10 21-8 21-3; Mrs. Mani Bharucha beat Miss S. Motiwala 21-13 23-21 23-25 21-14.

MEN'S SINGLES (4TH ROUND)

V. B. Shanbaug beat S. B. Jog 14-21 9-21 21-14 21-17 21-8; B. A. Laljee beat V. V. Prabhu 21-11 21-14 21-18; D. P. Somaya beat P. S. Sandhawallia 21-11 21-18 21-8; J. S. Patkar beat M. M. Desai 25-23 21-17 21-17; S. N. Gandhi beat U. S. Bangerra 21-10 16-21 21-19 21-19; D. P. Sampat beat V. V. Madgavkar 21-14 13-21 21-17 21-11; P. K. Chaubal beat N. G. Dhavale 21-10 21-19 26-24.

MEN'S DOUBLES (THIRD ROUND)

Kumar Ghosh and V. V. Prabhu beat R. M. Jhaveri and S. G. Vasani 21-10 21-19 26-24; S. V. Gaokar and F. Kumar beat Y. S. Vyas and D. P. Sampat 21-17 12-21 14-21 21-11 21-18; V. V. Madgavkar and D. P. Somaya w.o. S. W. Desai and V. P. Wagh; R. match for their much superior opponents but the winners instead of taking matters seriously and finishing the match off quickly started to fool about and nearly every point scored by the inexperienced pair was due to their clowning. When they had established a commanding lead they deliberately hit out so as to allow their opponents to draw level but in the fifth game they went all out and brought their devastatin attacking game to the fore to win the match.

EZZARD CHARLES KNOCKS OUT VALENTINO

World Heavyweight Title Fight Ends In Eight Rounds

SAN FRANCISCO Oct. 15.

Ezzard Charles retained his world heavyweight championship, National Boxing Association version, by knocking out Pat Valentino in the eight round of their scheduled fifteen rounds contest here last night.

A record crowd of 20,000 spectators saw Ezzard Charles, the Cincinatti negro knock out Pat Valentino in the thirty fifth second of the eighth round at Cow Palace Stadium.

The contenders for the National Boxing heavyweight championship reached a new height when both boxers went all out to gain a quick decision and Pat Valentino scored with frequent punches wildly levelled. Valentino was ahead in points over Charles upto the eighth round and the end same sensationally in the thirty fifth second of the eighth round.

Charles, who entered the ring a five to one on favourite, was behind on points on the cards of two of the three officials when the eighth round started.

Shortly after that round opened, Charles caught Valentino with a sharp right to the jaw and the latter dropped to the floor. He was hurt badly, but tried hard to get up. He had almost got to his feet at the count of nine when he fell backward again and was counted out.

Match Against Holkar Extended To Four Days

AHMEDABAD, Oct. 15 (PTI)—The third match of the Commonwealth Cricket Team against the Holkar Cricket Association, to be played at Indore next week, will be a four-day fixture. The match, which will now be played on October 21, 22, 23 and 24, has been extended by a day at the request of the Holkar Cricket Association, to which the tourists have agreed.

MADRAS PROVINCIAL T. T. CHAMPIONSHIP

Prominent All-India Players To Participate

MADRAS, Oct. 15 (PTI)—The Madras Provincial Table Tennis Championships commencing here tomorrow have attracted entries for the men's singles event from all over India including national champion, Uttam Candarana of Bombay.

Other prominent All-India players participating in the tournament are V. Sivaraman of Andhra, Jayant and Bhandari of Calcutta, Vittal and Shivvadasani of Mysore, R. S. Mekhri of Hyderabad and J.V.S. Rao and Madras.

Chandarana, J.V.S. Rao, and Jayant have been seeded.

England Beat Wales In World Cup Soccer

CARDIFF, Oct. 15 (PTI-Reuter)—England beat Wales by four goals to one after leading 3-0 at halftime in an international match in the British Group of the World Cup Competition at Ninian Park here this afternoon.

Indian Olympic Council To Meet On October 24

CALCUTTA, Oct. 15 (UPI)—The annual general meeting of the Indian Olympic Association Council will take place at New Delhi on October 24. Among other items on the agenda, the holding of the first Asian Games in India in 1950 and participation of India in the forthcoming British Empire Games to be held at Auckland, New Zealand, in 1950 will be discussed.

At an emergent meeting of the executive committee of the Bengal Olympic Association held yesterday Messrs. S. K. Chatterjee, S. K. Basu and B.C. Mullick were elected to represent the Bengal Olympic Association on the Indian Olympic Association Council.

Indian To Attempt Channel Swim

QULON, Oct. 15, (P. T. I.): An Indian will shortly make an attempt to swim the 22-mile long English Channel.

He is thirty-year old Zakariah, from Malabar, who has taken part in several All-India swimming competitions.

Mr. Zakariah said he would leave for France about the end of this month.

BOROTRA CLAIMS SINGLES TITLE

LONDON, Oct. 15, (PTI-Reuter): Jean Borotra, former French Davis cup player who is now 51 years of age, won the men's singles title for the 11th time in the British Covered Courts Championships at the Queens Club, London, today. In the final he defeated Geoff Paish, Britain's number two by 6/4, 6/3, 6/3.

The all British women's singles final was won by Miss Joan Curry, who beat Miss Jean Quertier by 6/1, 6/0.

JUNIOR ROVERS CUP

A Drawn Game At Parel

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Indian Gymkhana and St. Francis Goans 'B' were concerned in a drawn game in the preliminary round of the Junior Rovers Cup each side scoring once this evening at the St. Xavier's ground Parel. Extra time was played but to no purpose.

Indian Gymkhana were the first to take the offensive and should have taken an early lead within the first five minutes but they missed many easy scoring chances. Krishnan was the first to lose a chance when he received a pass from K. Sundaram but hesitated when he had to shoot.

The Goans gradually forced their opponents back and from then onwards they had the measure of their rivals. Their territorial advantage was son transferred into a goal when Salgado scored. A few minutes before the change of ends Krishnan of Indian Gymkhana missed a positive sitter and threw away a golden opportunity of giving his side the much sought for equaliser. He broke through the opposing defence and had only the goalkeeper to beat but he missed his objective.

After the break the ball rolled equally for both sides and there were lively exchanges at either end. About the middle of this period Indian Gymkhana got the elusive equaliser when right inner R. Sunderraj stinging shot struck upright and went into the goal.

The extra ten minutes failed to bring any result as the teams were playing well and took no chances.

Rainbow 'A' scored a solitary goal through Iswar Rao towards the close of play and beat Khandoba Vijay in their match played earlier in the evening in the same tournament.

GEORGIAN CUP

Deolali Dreamland accounted for Bhim Prakash by the only goal of the match in the Georgian Cup Tournament. B. Shinde was responsible for this goal.

CHICAGO, Oct. 15 (PTI-Reuter)—Kid Gavilan, Cuba's aspirant to the world welterweight championship, last night scored a decisive and unanimous points verdict over Beau Jack, former world lightweight champion, in a storming ten round battle.

Goonda Raj In Mahe

KERALA CONGRESS CHIEF'S APPEAL TO DELHI

CALICUT, Oct. 15, (PTI): Mr. K. Kelappan, President of the Kerala Provincial Congress Committee, appealed today to the Government of India to take immediate steps to "save the people of Mahe from a "goonda' regime".

In a statement Mr. Kelappan alleged that with the approach of the referendum in the French settlements in South India "wanton atrocities in various shapes in French India are on the increase". He added that in the circumstances an impartial verdict on the issue was impossible.

He mentioned that Government officials in Mahe were siding with unsocial" elements to "Coerce" public opinion.

A number of Communists, he said, had migrated to Mahe "on the alleged assurance of the Administrator that all protection will be afforded to them".

Mr. Kelappan also alleged that French India officials in Mahe had encroached upon Union territory by taking over a part of the road near Mahe bridge

ARMS FIND AND ARREST

KAPURTHALA, Oct. 15 (PTI)—Kapurthala police have arrested a person found to be in possession of a British-made hand-grenade, a crude pistol, three cartridges and a large quantity of Communist literature.

Three of his companions were also challenged, but, it is reported, they managed to escape by jumping into a nearby stream.

12 Jailed For Defying Ban Orders

JULLUNDUR, Oct. 15 (P T I)—Twelve persons who were arrested yesterday while defying the ban on processions under the East Punjab Public Safety Act, were today sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment each by a local magistrate.

The accused confessed they had held a demonstration and shouted such slogans as "Communist Zindabad" and "Release hunger-strikers" which they shouted in the court and also while entering and leaving the court.

Harijan Worker Externed

RAJKOT, Oct. 15 (PTI)—Mr. Chhotam Kumar, a Harijan worker from Kalyan (Bombay) who had been working in Saurashtra has been externed from Saurashtra for his alleged Communist activities.

Jiwanjo Jivanji Chohan, another worker, said to be a Communist, was taken into police custody under Public Safety Act yesterday.

BANARAS MERGES WITH U. P.

BANARAS, Oct. 15 (PTI)—The merger of the ancient and historical state of Banaras in the United Provinces was announced this morning at a special durbar held at Ramnagar, capital of state, by Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant, Premier of the United Provinces.

The administration of the state has been taken over by Mr. B. S. Seth, Additional District Magistrate of Banaras.

The state administrative machinery, except for the two ministers and the Prajamandal (State Legislative Assembly) will continue to function.

RAJAJI'S FORTHCOMING VISIT

SECUNDERABAD, Oct. 15 (UPI).

It is understood that His Excellency the Governor-General of India will be visiting Hyderabad, some time in the second week of December, 1949. His programme will include a reception where prominent citizens of Hyderabad will have an opportunity of meeting him. The Governor-General is likely to visit the caves at Ellora and Ajanta.

RAJK HANGED

BUDAPEST, Oct. 15 (PTI-Reuter): Laszlo Rajk, former Hungarian Foreign Minister and two other defendants in a recent espionage and high treason trial here were hanged today following yesterday's ejection of their appeal.

The others were Mr. Tibor Ezonyi, former Central Personnel Secretary and a member of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Workers' Party, and Mr. Andras Serla, his assistant.

SHELLS ON SAIGON

SAIGON, Oct. 15 (PTI-Reuter):—Forces of the Indo-China revolutionary movement Vietminh fired four 60 mm shells on Saigon, capital of Indo-China, during the night, causing some damage and injuring four people, one seriously.

The shells fell near a French warship alongside the main quay and in the neighbouring streets.

Elmhirst's Two-day Visit To Poona

POONA, Oct. 15, (UPI): Air Marshal Sir T. V. Elmhirst, Chief of Air Staff and Commander-in-Chief of R.I.A.F. is paying two day visit to Poona on October 18 and 19. On 18th in the afternoon at 3-30, there will be an air demonstration of both fighter and bomber aircraft. On October 19, there will be a parade and national flag will be hoisted at 8-30 a.m. at the airfield parade ground Air Marshal Elmhirst will also visit the station commanders' office and various other installations at the airfield.

SOVIET TEAMS IN CHINA

LONDON, Oct. 15, (U. P. I.): A team of Soviet engineers is already working in China and selping rebuilding the city of Tientsin, according to a New China Newsagency message.

The Soviet plague prevention team which has been combatting bubonic plague in north-east China since May this year, is now visiting Peking on their way back to Russia. There has been sharp drop in this year's mortality rate among the plague victims.

TWO NEW ARTICLES ON SALES TAX

NEW DELHI, Oct. 15 (PTI).

The Congress Assembly party today adopted two new articles on Sales Tax based on the twin principles that export and Import Duties should belong only to the Centre, and that inter-State trade and commerce should be free.

Units of the Federation will be prevented from encroaching upon these spheres.

For the application of these principles, a transitional period upto March 31, 1951, has been suggested for the Provinces and a ten-year period in the case of Indian States.

MANIPUR COMES UNDER CENTRE

NEW DELHI, Oct. 15 (UPI)—Manipur state today came under the Central Administration to be administered by a Chief Commissioner.

The ministry and the legislature of the state were also dissolved by an order issued by the Government of India.

PT. NEHRU LEAVES WASHINGTON IN ALL TRIUMPH

Steers Clear Of East And West Blocs

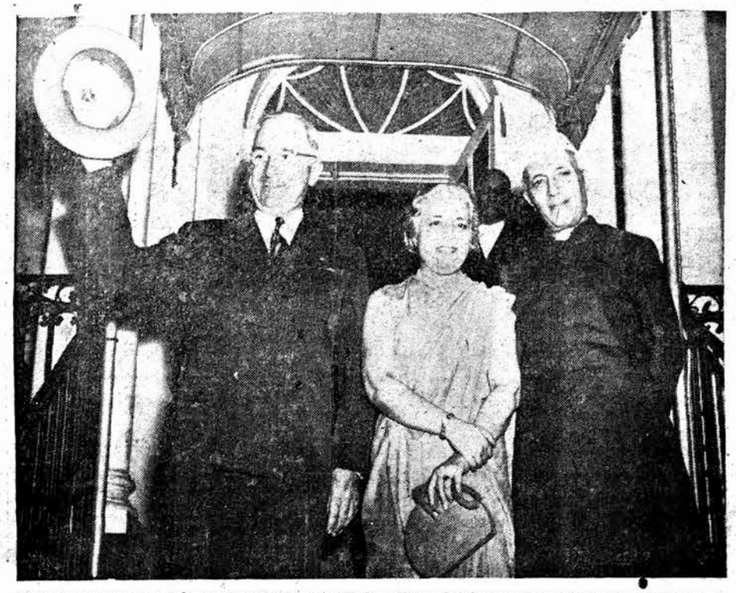
SEES NO RED MENACE TO INDIA

Colourful And Thunderous Reception At New York Aerodrome

NEW YORK Oct. 15. (PTI-Reuter).

PANDIT JAWAHARLAL NEHRU, Indian Prime Minister, told a press conference shortly after arriving here from Washington today that India intended to remain aloof from the East-West cold war.

Asked if he had committed India to joining up with the West during his four-day stay in the American capital, the Prime Minister said: "We have no intention of committing ourselves to any body at any time," and added quickly that "the question does not arise, and did not arise anywhere".



Pt. Nehru is guest of the Trumans: President Truman, Madame Vijaya LakshmiPandit, and Prime Minister Nehru of India are shown on their arrival atthe Blair House, where the President and Mrs. Truman gave a dinner in honour of Premier Nehru.

Pt. Nehru and President Truman salute the cheering crowds.

President Truman and Madame Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit, India's Ambassador to the U. S., greet Prime MinisterNehru on his arrival at Washington airport.

The Prime Minister's plane arrived at New York's La Guardia airport six minutes ahead of schedule and was forced to cruise above the airport for half an hour before landing. Fog and cloud hung over the field as the gleaming Air Force 'Constellation', the private plane of United States Secretary of Defence, Mr. Louis Johnson, brought the Premier to Earth. He was accompanied by Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit, Indian Ambassador, and his daughter Mrs. Indira Gandhi.

Martial music, hosts of colourfully dressed Indian women and a special 'guard of honour' greeted the Prime Minister's arrival. More than 500 people waited at the airport, including the Indian delegation to the United Nations, led by Sir B. N. Rau.

Questioned about his views on the East-West struggle, Pandit Nehru said: "Basically and absolutely we intend to follow democratic methods and follow a policy of peace."

NO DANGER FROM RUSSIA

Asked if India felt danger from Russia on her northern frontier, the Premier said, "No, I don't think so", and added that he did not think India was worried by the disclosure that Russia had the atomic bomb.

To a query whether he envisaged close ties with the United States, he said: "I hope so, as I told Congress. The most intimate ties are ties which are not ties."

TRUMAN WELCOME

Questioned whether he had invited President Truman to visit India, Pandit Nehru said: "We would be very happy indeed if President Truman would visit India, and we would be most happy to extend a cordial invitation."

The Premier's four-day visit to Washington was on the invitation of President Truman, who attended a reception at the Indian Embassy there last night.

SIX DAYS IN NEW YORK

Pandit Nehru will spend six days in New York before continuing his month-long tour of the United States and Canada. During his stay he will visit the United Nations headquarters, meet industrialists interested in Eastern and Far Eastern trade, and receive an honorary degree from Columbia University.

When Pandit Nehru alighted from his plane he was greeted by Mr. Grover Whalen, Director of Ceremonies of the City of New York, and Mr. R. R. Saksena, Consul-General for India on behalf of the Indian community. He then inspected a 'Guard of Honour' drawn from the Military Police of the United States First Army. An Army band struck up the lively air "Ruffles and Flourishes" and six Indian women carrying a huge banner in the colours of the Indian National Flag and inscribed with the words "Welcome Nehru" approached the Premier and placed a garland of flowers around his neck.

Among the first to greet Pandit Nehru after he descended from his plane was Mrs. Krishna Hutheesingh,

(Continued on Page 18)

8 To 10 Ounces Of Sugar A Month

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT PLAN OF CONTROLLED DISTRIBUTION

POONA October 15.

THE Civil Supplies Minister, of Bombay, Mr. Dinkerrao Desai, today announced in the Bombay Legislative Assembly that the province would go in for controlled distribution of sugar immediately, and the necessary powers would be assumed by the Government in a day or two.

Mr. Desai estimated that, with the stocks on hand and the quota promised by the Government of India for a period upto the middle of January the quantum per head would not amount to more than eight to ten ounces per month.

In the meanwhile, arrangements had already been made for distribution of sugar to the public for Diwali.

Mr. Desai, who was replying to the debate on the cut motion to discuss the sugar shortage in the Province, said that Government had on hand 40,000 bags of sugar (4,000 tons).

The Government of India had allotted 17,800 tons to the Province upto the middle of January, 1950, as against the normal monthly requirements of the Province of thirteen to fourteen thousand tons per month. The quota allotted, therefore, fell very short of the requirements, and the Government would not be in a position to distribute a greater quantum than be had mentioned.

Mr. Desai admitted that the public would not be satisfied with the quantum but, he said, Government could only distribute equitably the 'meagre' stocks available to it.

Mr. Desai referred to the suggestion made by Opposition members of allowing free imports of sugar in the country from outside to relieve the scarcity and doubted whether in the present financial and economic conditions, such a step was possible. He said Government could permit imports of articles, only when it was a question of

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NO BARRIERS FOR HER

MOUNT VERNON, Oct. 15: Wherever Prime Minister Nehru has gone since he arrived in the United States, there have been crowds of people eager to see and greet him. Some, in the American tradition, want to shake hands with him, but due to customary security precautions few have succeeded.

One who did was a young Negro girl who saw Nehru at Mount Vernon, the home of George Washington, the first American President. She quickly slipped by the secret service men and when they sought to halt her, she said: "I only want to shake hands with him." Hearing this, the Prime Minister turned and granted her wish.—USIS.

NEW COMMUNIST WAY

SECUNDERABAD, Oct. 15, (U.P.I.): Communists in Telangana have come out with new tactics these days, by destroying Foodstocks and food crops in several parts of Warangal. In some of the villages, according to reports reaching here, they have thrown several bags of paddy and jowar in wells and tanks.

KARACHI'S NEW UKASE

Promulgation Of Evacuee Property Ordinance

KARACHI, Oct. 15, (UPI): The Pakistan Governor-General has today promulgated a new Administration of Evacuee Property Ordinance which replaces the Pakistan Protection of Evacuee Property Ordinance of October 1948.

The new ordinance widens the definition of the terms "evacuee property" and "unauthorized persons".

The ordinance which runs into forty-eight sections is the longest legislation ever issued in the country for the administration of evacuee property. It removes the shortcomings and loopholes of previous evacuee property legislation in Pakistan and extends to the whole of the country. It comes into force immediately in Sind, West Punjab, N.-W.F.P., Karachi and the acceding states.

FIRST NIGHT AIR MAIL PLANE ARRIVING TODAY

BOMBAY, Oct. 15.

The first plane under the Night Air Mail Service will arrive in Bombay on Sunday morning at 6-20 a.m. and the passengers will include some officials from New Delhi.

Stop Press

AWAMI LEAGUE LEADER ARRESTED

DACCA (East Bengal), Oct. 15 (PTI): Maulana Abdul Hamid Khan (Bhasani), President of the East Pakistan Awami League was arrested yesterday under the Special Powers Ordinance and lodged in Dacca Jail.

KING LEOPOLD

LUXEMBOURG, Oct. 15 (PTI-Reuter): Belgium's Catholic Prime Minister, M. Gaston Eyskens, left for Switzerland by road today to seek exiled King Leopold's approval of plans for a national referendum on the King's return.

To Be Crowned In Bethlehem

FULFILMENT OF KING ABDULLAH'S AMBITION

CAIRO, Oct. 15. (PTI-Reuter): The independent Egyptian newspaper "Akhbar-el-Yom" reported today that King Abdullah would proclaim himself monarch of the United Hasnemite Kingdom Jordan and Arab Palestine) in December.

The paper quoted sources close to the palace in Amman, the Transjordan capital. The coronation, it said, might take place in Bethelehem, occupied by the Arab Legion, but the majority of the Jordan Council of Ministers favoured Amman.

The Chip And The Old Block

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15 (PTI).

At the reception at the Indian Embassy given by Prime Minister Pandit Nehru and Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit last night, President Truman and Mrs. Truman were greatly interested in seeing the portraits of Indian leaders. Mahatma Gandhi's portrait they had already seen, but they stood for some time, when shown the portrait of Motilal Nehru, father of Prime Minister Nehru.

President Truman admired the fine profile of Pandit Motilal and said: "Very nice". Mrs. Truman said: "Fine features."

The Indian Embassy was specially decorated for the occasion, Mrs. Pandit having taken special pains to arranke an illuminated map of India in the colours of the National Flag.

STRIKE IN JAMSHEDPUR

3000 Workers Of Steel And Wire Products Affected

JAMSHEDPUR, Oct. 15 (UPI)—The Socialist sponsored Labour Union of the Indian Steel and Wire Products has declared a strike since yesterday, and 3,000 workers have stopped work.

The situation is so far peaceful.

The demands of workers related to wages, dearness allowance and better service facilities.

TRIPARTITE TALKS ON S. AFRICA

Preliminary Meeting Soon

KARACHI, Oct. 15 (PTI-Reuter)—Talks between India, Pakistan and South Africa on the treatment of Indians and Pakistanis in the Union are expected to begin in South Africa before the end of the year, an authoritative source said here today.

The talks which would be of a preliminary nature, would be in accordance with a United Nations recommendation that the three Dominions should meet to iron out the problem.

Pakistan has dropped her original suggestion that the talks should take place in Karachi and is willing to send representatives to South Africa, the source added.

Pakistan and India are at present corresponding about the talks.

Red Flag Over Hong Kong Border

COMMUNISTS IN COMPLETE CONTROL OF CANTON

HONG KONG, Oct. 15 (PTI-Reuter).

THE gold-starred Red Flag of Communist China fluttered over the border from British Hong Kong today as Communist guerillas occupied Sha Tau Kok, town at the southern end of the frontier.

The Communist Regular Army was today in complete control of Canton, former Nationalist capital, less than 100 miles away, after entering in force overnight. They cut all communications between Canton and Hong Kong.

The flag was raised by pro-Communist elements in Sha Tau Kok at 2-15 p.m. local time, half an hour after about 20 Nationalist police and local military had crossed into British territory and surrendered their arms. Advancing guerillas were then camped five miles away.

MORE NEXT

Hong Kong police believed more border points would be occupied tomorrow as the Communist forces continued the great sweep through Southern China. The 17-mile frontier passes down the main street of Shau Tau Kok, 25 miles from Hong Kong plane and the Nationalists were permitted to cross to the British sidewalk only after surrendering machine-guns, rifles, revolvers, grenades and ammunition to British police sub-inspector Oder Olliver, of Angor, County Down, Northern Ireland. The local Chamber of Commerce immediately decided to go over to the Communists.

Augmented British police watched from across the narrow street as the Chamber of Commerce raised the Red Flag to the accompaniment of exploding fire crackers. The Chinese then appointed temporary guards some of them until yesterday members of the Nationalist Security Organisation, while they went off to invite the nearest Communist guerillas.

AND ON BRITISH SIDE

As the town calmly awaited their return six tailors in a shop on the British side of the main street worked busily at sewing machines making Communist flags.

Hong Kong police will tomorrow stop all British train and bus services short of the frontier during the period that the Communists take over the other border-post.

NO RED FORCES YET

No Communist regular forces had yet been reported near the frontier, though the Nationalist Militia withdrew yesterday. The situation remained quiet.

A Hong Kong Government spokesman declined to comment on the situation. "All I can say is that communications with Canton and South China

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NO DEVALUATION OF JAPANESE YEN

Tokyo, Oct. 15 (PTI-Reuter): Gen. Douglas MacArthur today announced "unequivocally" that no devaluation of the Japanese yen is contemplated, according to Allied Command press spokesman.

RED 'RAJ' CUTS OFF LADAKH FROM SINKIANG

SRINAGAR, Oct. 15. (U. P. IR.): Advices reaching here from Sinkiang indicate that following setting up of Communist regime there, it has practically stopped its trade with Ladak, north-eastern frontier of Kashmir.

But ever since Communist regime was set up in Sinkiang trade between Sinkiang and Ladakh is reported to be at a standstill.

Nehru arrives for whirlwind tour: From left, Secretary of State, Dean Acheson, Pandit Nehru, Madame Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit and President Truman are shown in the Presidential car, as they left Washington airport.

SACHAR IN DELHI

No-Confidence Motion By Bhargava Group

NEW DELHI, Oct. 15 (PTI)—Mr. Bhimsen Sachar, Premier of East Punjab, against whom a no-confidence motion has been tabled by 34 members of the Bhargava Group in the East Punjab Assembly Congress Party, arrived in Delhi this evening. He is expected to discuss with the Central Parliamentary Board the ministerial tangle in the province.

BHARGAVA GROUP TABLES MOTION

SIMLA, Oct. 15 (PTI)—Thirty-four members of Bhargava Group in the East Punjab Assembly Congress Party have tabled a no-confidence motion against the Premier and Leader of the Party, Mr. Bhimsen Sachar.

It follows a permission from the Congress Parliamentary Board to move such a motion.

The Secretary of the Party, to whom a requisition had been sent by the members after midday today, has summoned the Party meeting at 1 p.m. on October 17 to discuss the motion.

PARLIAMENTARY BOARD'S REPLY

The Congress Parliamentary Board replying to Mr. Bhimsen Sachar's protest was understood to have asked him to call a Party meeting by October 17 to secure a vote of confidence as instructed, and to confirm the arrangements in this connection telegraphically.

In the event of a failure on his part to make such arrangements, the Board's heply stated, the requisitionists would be free to move a vote of confidence after mid-day of October 15.

The Board is also understood to have stated that in the Board's decision of Octobed 13, no question of charges or explanations against him or his colleagues was involved. The issue for a decision was whether Mr. Sachar had a majority of Assembly members to carry on the Government.

The cases of West Bengal and Madras, as raised by Mr. Sachar, were entirely different because the Premiers there enjoyed Party backing, the Congress Parliamentary Board said.

8 TO 10 OUNCES OF SUGAR FOR MONTH

(Continued from Page 16)

life and death, and added that sugar could not be treated as such a commodity. The people could use jaggery instead.

The Civil Supplies Minister administered a stern warning to hoarders and said Government would do everything in its power to bring them to book. He urged the public to co-operate in the efforts of Government.

STORY OF SHORTAGE

The first realisation of the shortage of sugar appeared in August last. Somehow or other, the Sugar Syndicate then gave information to the press about the impending shortage. As soon as that declaration was made, the United Provinces Government froze all stocks of sugar with the factories.

While not wishing to criticise other governments, Mr. Desai felt that Bombay would not have suffered as it did today, had that action not been taken.

The Central Government then began to think of freezing the sugar stock throughout the country, and sought the opinion of the Provincial Governments. The Bombay Government advised that immediate control of sugar was not essential at that stage, as the prices in the province appeared to be stable and stocks adequate. But taking into account the views of the various provincial governments, the Central Government came to the conclusion that control was necessary and subsequently sugar stock with the factories were frozen.

Mr. Desai added that the Government of India at that time had made an attempt to import sugar from outside. But owing to devaluation and other economic factors that attempt proved infructuous.

It might be argued, Mr. Desai said, that at that stage Government could have taken over all the stocks of sugar available with factories and whole sale dealers and introduced rationing. But such a policy was not advisable. Any attempt at control at that stage would have meant that all sugar with the dealers would have gone underground, and the province would have been faced with a sugar famine.

Mr. Desai assured the house that the Government would spare no effort to make available to the public all essential commodities at reasonable prices.

The cut motion was then withdrawn by the mover, Mr. J. H. Shasuddin and the house was prorogued after voting the supplementary statement of expenditure totalling to nearly fifteen and half crores of rupees.

Pt. Nehru Leaves Washington In All Triumph

(Continued from Page 17)

his younger sister. She arrived in New York two days ago on a short visit.

AT INDIA HOUSE

A motor cycle escort of 50 smartly dressed policemen on powerful gleaming machines escorted the Premier's car to India House, Manhattan, where a reception was to be given him tonight by the Indian community and the Indian delegation to the United Nations.

Also in the plane were Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai, Secretary-General of the Ministry of External Affairs, Mr. B. R. Sen, Indian Minister in Washington, and Col. M. K. Unni Nayar, Indian Embassy Public Relations Attache.

The Prime Minister made no statement to the press before taking off at Washington; the Secretary of State, Mr. Dean Acheson, was the chief American official to bid goodbye to the Prime Minister.

VERY TOUCHED AND HAPPY

Pandit Nehru had arrived at the airport nine minutes before the take off time and spent five minutes shaking hands with officials, smiling jovially and bidding farewells to many members of the Indian community of Washington, who had come to see him off.

Pandit Nehru seemed very touched and happy when a small Indian girl shyly presented him with a full blossomed red rose.

After waving a final farewell from the steps leading to his plane, the Prime Minister boarded the plane.

Other American officials at the airport to bid Pandit Nehru farewell were Mr. George McGhee, Assistant Secretary of State for Near Eastern Affairs, and Mr. Stanley Woodward, Chief of Protocol.

Pandit Nehru's flight was made in foggy weather and a cold wind was blowing when the big four-engined 'Constellation' landed.

WOMEN IN SAREES AND WITH CHILDREN

The Indian community of New York was strongly represented among the welcoming crowd. A large number of women wearing silk saries enlivened the drab morning with their vivid colours. Many had brought their children to pay homage to the Indian leader.

Six Indian women carrying a huge banner in the colours of the Indian National Flag and inscribed with the words "Welcome Nehru" approached Pandit Nehru and placed a garland of flowers around his neck.

The party was led by Mrs. R. R. Saksena.

SECURITY MEASURES

The precautions customarily taken for the arrival of a notable were seen in the stationing of 65 uniformed police and 25 detectives in the immediate vicinity of the ceremonial scene.

A number of Security (F.B.I.) officers also were noticed.

'NO CRATEFUL OF PRESENTS'—NEHRU

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15 (PTI): Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, India's Prime Minister, told press correspondents last night that he had seen a report stating that he had brought a crateful of presents with him from India.

Pandit Nehru said this report was incorrect. Actually, he said, he had not brought any presents with him at all. He hoped that his daughter, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, might have brought some presents for her friends.

PRESS REPORT DENIED

Nehru also denied a London report appearing in a New York newspaper that while on his way to Washington he had discussed with Premier Attlee the desirability of recognising the Communist regime in China. Pandit Nehru said he had not raised the subject with Mr. Attlee.

Visit To U. S. Library

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister of India, left Washington for New York early today. President Truman headed the American officials who attended to bid farewell to the Indian Prime Minister and his Party.

Prior to his departure from Washington, Pandit Nehru, in a recording made in the office of the Librarian of Congress, Dr. Luther Evans, where he paid an unscheduled visit on his own initiative, Pandit Nehru told of his great interest and pleasure in his hour's visit at the library, a place he had wanted to visit for years. The Prime Minister spoke of the library's great collection and said it was a great contribution to man's store of knowledge.

The librarian and his deputies took Pandit Nehru on a tour of the library. The Indian leader showed special interest in the American Constitution and the Declaration of Independence, and asked particularly to have the signature of Thomas Jefferson pointed out to him. Later, he requested to be shown the entire Jefferson collection.

Jefferson, who wrote the Declaration of Independence, was the third President of the United States. He was the author of the Statute of Virginia for Religious Freedom and founder of the University of Virginia.

The Prime Minister spent some time in the Woodrow Wilson library, a collection of Wilson's own books, and also looked at the papers of President Abraham Lincoln.

In the rare-book room, Pandit Nehru saw an exhibition of many of his own books and several Indian manuscripts. The Prime Minister autographed his own latest book "Mahatma Gandhi" published in Calcutta this year, for the rare-book collection.

Showing great interest in the system of cataloging books, the Prime Minister asked to have it explained to him.

Big Function At The Embassy

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15 (PTI-Reuter): Pandit Nehru, Prime Minister of India, ended his four-day visit to Washington last night with a reception at the Indian Embassy attended by President and Mrs. Truman.

It was one of the most brilliant functions ever held in the Indian Embassy Leading diplomats attended, including British Ambassador Sir Oliver Franks, Yugoslav Ambassador Savan Kosanovic and Pakistan Ambassador M. A. N. Ispahani. Pt. Nehru again had a crowded programme, which included a world press conference attended by over 450 representatives.

They heard Mr. Nehru say: "I came here not for the specific purpose of discussing problems but really to fulfil my own desire to make a visit."

He added that a person engaged in public affairs could not understand the modern world unless he understood the United States.

NO POLITICS

Mr. Nehru thus seemed to confirm authoritative American statements that he is making a purely goodwill visit and that the United States Government will not initiate political discussions with him.

President Truman told his weekly press conference on Thursday that Mr. Nehru would not discuss any specific topic with him.

A States Department spokesman said that a fifty minutes conference between Mr. Nehru and Secretary of State Dean Acheson yesterday was a general discussion. No decisions were reached.

From the nature of the participants in the state department conference well-informed observers said that questions of an international character must have been discussed in an exploratory manner so that each could obtain a fuller knowledge of the others views.

Red Flag Over Hong Kong Border

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will be soon restored and," he said, "conditions will return to normal."

LOOTERS BUSY

Robbers at the other border town of Shumchun were said be searching all Chinese evacuees, stripping them of their valuables, taking the loot by lorry into Kowloon, British-owned mainland opposite the island, and openly disposing of it to Chinese residents.

REDS AT GATE OF KWANGSI

Communist Peking radio said tonight that Communist forces stood at the gateway to Kwangsi province, west of Kwangtung having captured Samshui, 30 miles west of Canton.

The radio confirmed Canton's occupation last night adding that remnants of nationalists in the city were now "fleeing in panic." The broadcast also claimed that Communists now control all six islands in Wenchow Bay, South Chekiang.

Indonesia R.T.C.

THE HAGUE, Oct. 15 (PTI-Reuter): Substantial progress was officially reported today by nearly all Committees and sub-committees of the Round Table Conference on the future of Indonesia now ending its eighth week.

Encouraged by this, the Steering Committee has called for speeding up to enable the Conference to end by the end of this month as originally planned.

In any case all statutes and agreements must be fully and finally drafted not later than mid-November if sovereignty is to be transferred on the promised date, January 1.

Mr. Shamsuddin, Republican Minister of Information, reflecting the new spirit of optimism said today the whole situation was much more favourable than when he came here nine days ago.

Indian Delegation To Metal Trades Committe

NEW DELHI, Oct. 15. (UPI): The Indian Delegation to the third session of the Metal Trades Committee of the International Labour Organisation which will be held in Geneva from November 8, 1949 will consist of the following:—(Government) Shri N. Ganpuley, Commercial attache, Indian Embassy, Prague, (employers) Shri N. D. Agarwalla, Managing Director, National Iron and Steel Co., Ltd., Calcutta, Shri C. D. Jhamb, Messrs, Kamini Metals and Alloys Ltd., Calcutta, (workers) Shri Phani Ghosh, President, Garden Reach Workshop Employees Union, Calcutta, Shri Kashinath Pandey, member, Working Committee, U. P. Electric Workers Union, Lucknow and President, U. P. Provincial National Trade Union Congress.

34-HOUR BATTLE WITH SEA MONSTER

KARACHI, Oct. 15, (PTI): A 22-foot long sea monster black skinned with white spots was brought ashore by fishermen of Baba Island late on Wednesday night.

It was first spotted by fishermen on Tuesday afternoon, twenty-five miles west of Manora Island.

Fishermen had battled with it for 34 hours before they finally subdued it, and brought it ashore to Baba Island where it is now lying helplessly. Numerous visitors from Karachi are being attracted to the site. A sixty-year-old fisherman said that he had never seen anything like it before.

He could not name the monster and did not think it was a whale.

France Faces General Elections

PARIS, Oct. 15, (PTI-Reuter): Prospects of an early General Election in France were hinted at in political circles here today as M. Jules Moch, 56-year-old Socialist leader who was elected Prime Minister yesterday with only one vote to spare, tried to form a Cabinet.

Opinion was ensuing in political circles, however, that whatever the Premier's success or failure, the smallness of his majority was an indication towards General Elections and a new National Assembly capable of forming Government with a working majority.

Bombay Upper House Prorogued

POONA, October 15 (PTI): The Bombay Legislative Council was prorogued today after adopting the bill to abolish the khoti tenure prevailing in the districts of Ratnagiri and Kolaba.

Bid For Four Million Bales Cotton

INDIAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE'S PRODUCTION DRIVE

BOMBAY, Saturday.

THE Indian Central Cotton Committee, which concluded its five-day deliberations in Bombay today, passed a resolution emphasising the ufgency of making India self-supporting in supplies of cotton as early as possible and recommending that the Government of India should give the same high priority for increased production of cotton as the Grow More Food Campaign.

The Committee reviewed the various progress reports on research, seed distribution, marketing and crop estimating survey schemes financed by it, and considered ways and means of stepping up production of improved varieties in different Provinces and States Unions. Sardar Datar Singh, Vice-Chairman, Indian Council of Agricultural Research, presided.

PLANNED PRODUCTION

The Committee adopted the following resolution on planned production of cotton: "This meeting of the Indian Central Cotton Committee has considered carefully the extremely serious cotton position arising from (a) the diversion of acreage from cotton to other crops, mainly food and groundnut (b) the partition of the country and (c) the devaluation of the currency accompanied by the high increase in the rupee price of foreign cotton.

"The Committee is of the view that India should be self-supporting in supplies of cotton of staple length upto 1" in as short a period as possible and that for this purpose, the present annual production of three million bales should be increased by about one million bales, distributed amongst different Provinces, States and States' Union.

'Every attempt should be made to increase the production by increasing the yield per acre and utilising fallow lands for cotton, wherever possible. As the Committee fully realises the difficult food position of the country only the minimum acreage should be diverted from foodgrains to cotton, if necessary, and it also suggests that, where such diversion is inevitable, the Central Government should guarantee to make good to the Provincial and State Governments the short-fall in foodgrains. The Committee also recommends that the Government of India should give the same high priority to the growing of more cotton as the growing of more food, and should make available the required staff and funds to increase production inter-alia by such aids as fertilisers, improved seed, priority of transport, irrigation facilities etc.

"The Committee further suggests that in order to make cotton growing more attractive to the grower, the price of groundnut (the most serious competing crop) should be controlled in the same manner as that of cotton."

PLEA FOR GRANT

The Committee also urged the Government of India to provide a lump sum grant of Rs. 40 lakhs from the Cotton Fund so that cotton improvement and development work may be successfully carried out by the Committee.

In the course of the discussion, members expressed their concern at the tendency among certain Provinces and States Unions to introduce export duty and sales tax on cotton and deprecated such inter-provincial barriers. The need was also expressed for uniformity in present standards of weights and measures in different parts of the country. The problem of a uniform method of marketing in Provinces and States was also reviewed by the Committee.

PUNJABI'S DISCUSSIONS

Mr. K. L. Pnjabi, Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India, held exploratory discussions with Directors of Agriculture and cotton breeding interests from different Provinces in Bombay today in regard to the drive for growing more cotton in the country to achieve self-sufficiency as recommended by the Indian Central Cotton Committee earlier in the day.

Ways and means were examined regarding the extent to which the production of cotton of different varieties could be raised by bringing fallow land under cotton cultivation, increasing the yield per acre, providing improved seeds and fertilisers and making the cultivation of cotton comparatively more remunerative to the growers.

Mr. Punjabi and Sardar Datar Singh will leave for Delhi tomorrow.

M. Moch's Efforts To Form Cabinet

Radicals Demand Portfolio Of The Interior

PARIS, October 15 (P.T.I.-Reuter): M. Jules Moch, 56-year-old French Socialist leader who was elected Prime Minister early yesterday with only one vote to spare, was today continuing his efforts to form a cabinet.

Lobby circles believed that M. Moch's main difficulty in sharing out portfolios centred on the post of Minister of the Interior — a key position when elections are held.

M. Moch wanted to retain this Ministry for himself, but the Radicals were claiming it for their nominee as the price of support for the new administration, it was said.

Centre Takes Over Tripura State

SARDAR'S MESSAGE TO PEOPLE

AGARTALA, (TRIPURA), October 15 (P.T.I.).

AT A colourful integration ceremony held here this morning Mr. R. K. Ray I.C.S., took over the administration of the Tripura State on behalf of the Government of India, as its Chief Commissioner.

Earlier at sun-rise, Indian Union flags were hoisted at the Secretariat and on all Government institutions in the Sardar and mofussil areas.

The Chief Commissioner, on arrival at the Pandal, was received by the Chief Justice of Tripura and secretaries of the State. He then hoisted the national flag which was followed by the salute given by the armed forces of the State and the national anthem played by the military band.

After the Chief Commissioner had taken his seat on the dais, the Military Secretary read out the message of Her Highness the Maharani Mahadevi handing over the charge of administration of the State to the Government of India. The Chief Commissioner, Mr. Ray then read out the message of Sardar Vallahbhbhai Patel, the Acting Prime Minister and Minister for States and announced the formal taking over of the administration by him on behalf of the Government of India.

Mr. Ray was the Dewan of the State till today.

Her Highness the Maharani in her message expressed the hope that by the integration of the State with the Indian Union its citizens, as citizens of free India, would nherit the legacy of the greater progress and prosperity in the near future.

SARDAR'S MESSAGE

Sardar Vallahbhbhai Patel, the State Minister, in his message, read out by the Chief Commissioner, said: "The State of Tripura, with its isolated situation, yet occuping a position of strategic importance on the eastern border of India, has an ancient history and a rich culture". The partition of the country has, however, brought in its train for this State a host of problems which, in the present state of its development, it was impossible for it to solve unaided. The Government of India and Her Highness the Maharani Regent, acting on behalf of the minor ruler, have come to the conclusion that in the interests of the State and its people and of the country as a whole, it was essential that the Centre should make itself directly responsible for the administration of the State and the well-being of its people.

"Tripura thus becomes from today a Centrally administered area. I am most grateful to Her Highness for coming to this agreement for hers was not an easy task in the peculiar circumstances in which she found herself.

"To the people of Tripura, I would say — though their State is far remote from the seat of the Government of India, it would always claim our attention and we shall do all that is possible to ensure that the ties that bind us together are srengthened and that the State and its people become in all respects very near to us. In the task that we have undertaken, we shall require the resources of the State and the assistance of its people on which I feel sure that the Centre can count. May God bless our joint effort with success.

PRINCELY DONATION TO HINDU UNIVERSITY

BANARAS, Oct. 15 (P T I)—The Maharaja of Banaras State has sanctioned a total donation of rupees twelve lakhs to the Banaras Hindu University and has handed over to it his well-equipped State Hospital and certain other buildings on the eve of the merger of the State with the United Provinces.

The donations have been earmarked by the Maharaja for specific purposes.

CONGRESS AND R.S.S.

Govind Sahai To Raise Issue In P. C. C.

LUCKNOW, Oct. 15, (UPI): Mr. Govind Sahai, Parliamentary Secretary to the Premier and member of the executive of the Provincial Congress Committee along will several other members of the P.C.C. has given notice of a resolution to be moved at the next meeting of the P.C.C. appealing to the Congress Working Committee to reconsider its decision regarding the Rashtriya Swayam Sangh.

The resolution says that "the R.S.S. has not changed either its policy or organisational methods even after the removal of the ban. In spite of the declarations of its leaders, it has its own discipline, and its political, social and even cultural objectives are contrary to the traditions and high ideals of the Congress".

The next meeting of the provincial Congress Committee is to be held at Banaras in the first week of November.

U. N. MILITARY ADVISORY H. Q. SHIFTS TO PINDI

SRINAGAR, Oct. 15, (PTI): The United Nations Military Advisory Headquarters in Srinagar has now been shifted to Rawalpindi.

It is learnt that it will remain in Rawalpindi during the winter months.

Lt.-Gen. Maurice Delvole, U. N. Military Adviser, left Srinagar for Rawalpindi today accompanied by his staff. The Control Headquarters of the U. N. Observers on the Indian side of the defence line, it is understood, will, however, continue to function under Col. Osbee, Norwegian head of the U. N. Observers on the Indian side.

LONDON, Oct. 15, (UPI): The Government of India propose to purchase here a silver refining machinery; estimated to cost nearly half a million pounds. Tenders are to be shortly called for supply of the machinery.

"Nariman's Spirit Will Always Live With Us"

TRIBUTES AT PORTRAIT UNVEILING FUNCTION AT ESPLANADE COURT

BOMBAY, Saturday.

"He was a fine type of man, whom we shall always miss in our midst. A stout fighter in the cause of his country's freedom, he held fast to some of the loftiest principles of life and dedicated himself to the service of his fellowmen." With these stirring words Mr. Oscar Brown, Chief Presidency Magistrate, unveiled the portrait of the late Mr. K. F. Nariman at the Esplanade Court today.

The portrait will adorn the wall of the Police Court Bar Room, of which Mr. Nariman was an eminent member.

A fairly big gathering including a number of Presidency Magistrates and members of the Police Court Bar was present on the occasion.

Paying his tributes to the departed leader Mr. Brown said that the late Mr Nariman had a fine critical faculty, which well suited him for the Bar. He was a leader among men and had an irrepressible spirit. As a lawyer he was honest to the core and his loyalty to his client was never beyond doubt. Nothing prevented him from championing his cause fearlessly, and he almost always succeeded in converting his opponents to his own way of thinking. The Harvey-Nariman Case marked him out as a lawyer of outstanding merit in the country, and the reputation thus gained lasted him till the end of his life.

As a man, continued Mr. Brown, the late Mr. Nariman had a charming personality. There was a lot of wit about him which made him a delightful company. He had a keen sense of the eternal values of life and he was always helpful to those in whose midst he lived.

POLITICIAN-PATRIOT

Welcoming the guests on behalf of the Police Court Bar, Mr. C. N. Kanuga paid glowing tributes to the late Mr. Nariman. Mr. Nariman, he said, was not merely a distinguished lawyer, he was also a great political leader, and a patriot. He had served the Bombay Municipal Corporation and the Bombay Legislative Council with distinction. He studied the municipal affairs with zeal and devotion and was extremely popular as a Mayor. The Harvey-Nariman Case was a brilliant episode in his legal career, which established his reputation as a fearless fighter. Soon he was acclaimed as a champion of the rights of the people.

As a politician, said Mr. Kanuga, Mr. Nariman had rendered yeoman services to the Congress organisation in his capacity as the President of the B.P.C.C. He was also the chairman of the Reception Committee of the 1934 session of the Indian National Congress held in Bombay.

Concluding Mr. Kanuga said: "Mr. Nariman is dead, but his spirit will always live with us. He has left behind a glorious example of courage, patriotism, fearlessness and devotion to duty which future generation may emulate with advantage."

Mr. C. P. Ghevaria proposed a vote of thanks to the chair.

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MISCELLANEOUS

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PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the work of fabrication and erection of the steel structure of the Bank City Exchange, Dalhousie Square (South). The estimated cost of the work is Rs. 27,72,600/-. Earnest money amounting to Rs. 20,000/- shall be deposited at the time of submission of tenders. Tender papers may be purchased at a cost of Rs. 100/- which is not refundable. Detailed particulars may be had during office hours on any working day from the office of the undersigned. Tenders will be received up to 12 noon on the 8th of November 1949 and will be opened at 3 p.m. on the same date.

P. B. GHOSH,
Executive Engineer,
Calcutta Central Divn. No. II.
P-21, Mission Row Extn.,
Calcutta.
6009

R

SUGAR

ANY FOODGRAINS Retail Distributor including Co-operative and Communal Stores and Mill and Factory shops who has failed to obtain sugar till Saturday, the 15th October evening from the Godowns for distribution during the 42nd week, will be supplied sugar on Sunday the 16th October from Godown No. 2 of Messrs. Bhiwandiwalla & Co., at Sugar Market, Frere Road.

This Godown is specially kept OPEN on SUNDAY, the 16th October, from 10 a.m. to 2 p.m. for issue to such sugar permit holders.

PUBLIC NOTICES

RECRUITMENT OF TECHNICAL OFFICERS IN THE ARMY

1. Applications are invited from Indian nationals and Gorkhas for appointment as Commissioned Officers in the Royal Indian Engineers, the Indian Electrical and Mechanical Engineers and the Corps of Indian Signals.

DURATION OF COMMISSIONS

2. 7 years extensible upto 10 years if willing and services required. A certain number of these officers will have good prospects of being granted Permanent Regular Commissions if as a result of their service they come up to the standard laid down for such Commissions.

AGE

3. Between 30 and 40 years.

QUALIFICATIONS

4. (a) RIE & IEME.

Either of the following:—

(i) Associate Membership of the Institution of Engineers or qualification that is accepted by the Institution in exemption thereof, vide Gazette of India notification SB 97-1147, dated 5th April 1947. or

(ii) Parts A & B of the Examination for Associate Membership of the Indian Institution of Engineers or such other examination as is accepted by the Institution in exemption thereof, vide Gazette of India Part I, Section I, dated 5th April 1947.

(iii) Degree in E & M or Wireless Engineering of a recognised University

or

Any one of the following:—

(a) (i) Final passing out Certificate from I.M.N.S. "DUFFERIN"

(ii) The Second Mates B.O.T. Ticket or a Certificate of satisfactory completion of apprenticeship from a recognised Marine Engineer Workshop as required by the B.O.T.

(b) First or Second Class Engineers Certificate of competency awarded by the Board of Trade.

(c) A degree in Marine Engineering.

(b) IND. SIGS.

Either of the following:—

(i) An engineering degree of a recognised university with telecommunication or radio as one of the subjects.

(ii) A degree of a recognized university with Applied Mathematics and Physics, supported by a diploma of a recognized telecommunication institute in radio engineering.

(iii) A graduate (Grade IEE or AMIEE) of the Institute of Electrical Engineering (UK) Pt. III (Radio & Communication Engineering)

(iv) Associate membership of Institution of Engineers (INDIA) (or such other examination as is accepted by the institution in exemption thereof) with at least two years' experience in telecommunication engineering.

SELECTION

5. Qualified and eligible candidates will be interviewed by a Services Selection Board. Those called for interview will receive Second Class travelling allowance, both ways.

GRANT OF COMMISSION

6. Selected candidates will be granted commissions in the rank of 2/Lt after a short period of military training. Higher acting ranks with pay will be admissible to a limited number for those accepted in the Corps of IEME.

7. Full particulars and application forms may be had from Army Headquarters, AG's Branch (SP 4), New Delhi. The last date for receipt of completed application forms at Army Headquarters is 1 Dec. '49

5986

Savanur Municipality Superseded

The Government of Bombay has superseded the Municipality of Savanur for two years, from October 15, 1949 for reasons of incompetence. An officer is being appointed to perform the duties and exercise the powers of the superseded Municipality. Savanur is in Dharwar District.

AUSTRALIA WANTS A DOLLAR LOAN

But No Onerous Interest Conditions, Says Chiefley

CANBERRA, Oct. 14. (PTI-Reuter): The Australian Government "has been sounding out the position regarding a dollar loan", Prime Minister J. B. Chiefley said today. "The Government is feeling its way so that it will not get a loan that would impose on it onerous interest conditions.

"To float a public loan at the moment on the New York market would be to accept an absolutely ruinous rate of interest.

"I do not think Sir Stafford Cripps would sanction, or rather approve, such a dollar loan." Although Australia is independent in the matter, Sir Stafford would have to approve the outgoing of dollars, because Australia is dependent on Britain for dollars."

REVIEWING SCHEMES OF REHABILITATION

Committee Appointed

NEW DELHI, Oct. 15.

Most of the Provinces and States have formulated their rehabilitation schemes which have been approved by the Central Government in many cases and now in the process of implementation. The necessary machinery to work the schemes has been set up.

The Government of India have appointed a Committee to examine the present schemes of the Ministry of Rehabilitation and the commitments made by the Government of India and to recommend a plan of rehabilitation within the amount now available.

The following gentlemen have been invited to serve on the Committee which will be presided over by the Hon'ble Mr. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:—

(1) Acharya J. B. Kirpalani, M.C.A.
(2) Pt. Thakar Das Bhargava, M.C.A.
(3) Shrimati Renuka Ray, M.C.A.
(4) Shri P. A. Narielwala.
(5) Shri Mehr Chand Khanna, Rehabilitation Adviser.

The Committee will report by November 30, 1949.

S.F.C. Meeting Postponed

NEW DELHI, Oct. 15.

The meeting of the Standing Finance Committee, fixed for Monday, October 17, 1949, will now be held on Tuesday, October 18, 1949, at 2-30 p.m. in the room of the Hon'ble the Finance Minister in the Central Secretariat.

EVACUEE PROPERTY ALLOTMENT

Deputation Meets Custodian

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Secretary, the Sind Gujerati Displaced Merchants' Association, informs:

That recognition be recorded to The Sind Gujerati Displaced Merchants' Association and one of its members be taken on the Advisory Committee nominated by the Government in the matter of allotment of Evacuee Properties and business were some of the main points put forward by a Deputation consisting of Messrs. Jayantilal R. Mehata, Koonverji Naranji, Chandulal Kanji and D. K. Tejjura, when it met Mr. Naik, the Custodian of the Evacuee Properties, Bombay on Friday morning.

Among other subjects of discussions were the procedure of allotment of Evacuee Properties to the applicants and the definition of "Evacuee" as enacted in the ordinance issued by the Bombay Government.

Mr. Naik assured the Deputation that the Government would consider the propostls put by the Deputation.

Rewards For Informants Of Returned Externees

The Commissioner of Police, Greater Bombay, has announced a reward of Rs. 30 to a person who will give information leading to the arrest and conviction of an externee returning to the City in violation of the order against him. The offer will remain open for six months, from October 15, 1949. The names of the informants will be treated with absolute secrecy and will not be divulged to anybody.

A similar scheme was in force for six months ended July 14 last, but the amount of the reward then was Rs. 20. Durinfii those six months 13 externees were arrested on information supplied by individuals but of an aggregate number of 812 arrests of returned erternees.

RAZVI CASE ADJOURNED TILL OCT. 24

SECUNDERABAD, Oct. 15. (UPI): The Shoebulla Murder Case was adjourned until the 24th October when the Special Tribunal met this afternoon. The Court concluded hearing of witnesses summoned by the defence.

The Court re-examined Dr. Maqbool Ali, Civil Surgeon of the Osmania General Hospital last year, and Mr. Hamiduddin Khan, Inspector of Police, who investigated the case, besides Mr. Khadeerullah, a Razakar Artist, who was brought to the witness box for the fourth occasion, request of the defence."

"He is our real favourite," remarked Mr. J. A. Pinto, Chairman of the Tribunal when the defence made another request for putting this witness in the box.

The Special Tribunal trying Syed Kasim Razvi and others in connection with the murder of Shoebulla Khan, editor of 'Imroze', and for offences at Bibinagar, will deliver judgment in both these cases on the same day, learns the United Press of India

Arguments in both these cases will be heard by the Tribunal side by side.

The two cases are being tried parallel to one another and the judgments are being delivered on the same day, to avoid the possibility of Kasim Razvi, the common accused, putting forward the demand for a separate tribunal after he is adjudged in one case.

"POHA" PRICES FIXED

The Government of Bombay has fixed the wholesale and retail prices of 'pohas' in the Rationed Area of Bombay (comprising Greater Bombay, together with 47 villages in Thana District), with effect from October 17, 1949, at Rs. 40-12-0 per bag of 110 lbs. (gnnny free), Rs. 10-6-0 per quarter (exclusive of gunny) and Re. 0-6-6 per lb. The necessary notification is being published in the Bombay Government Gazette, Extraordinary, of that date.

Results Of Lots For Government Tenements

The names of the applicants for two-room and three-room tenements at Kole-Kalyan and Goregaon who were successful in the recently drawn lots will be put on the notice board of the office of the Estate Manager, Esplanade Maidan, Bombay, on October 17. Lots were drawn on October 6 in the presence of the Chairman, Bombay Housing Board, the Housing Commissioner, the Under Secretary to Government, Labour Department, the Deputy Commissioner of Labour Welfare, the Estate Manager and a few newspaper reporters.

SANCTUARY IN TEHERAN PALACE

TEHERAN, Octo. 14. (PTI-Reuter): Twenty people sought sanctuary in Teheran Imperial Palace today under ancient Persian custom in protest against violation of the freedom of the Parliamentary election now being held. They were led by veteran politician and former Premier Dr. Mossadegh and 7 newspaper editors.

Persia has been electing its first Senate, authorised in the 1906 constitution but never implemented until a bill approving its election was passed by the National Assembly (Majlis) in May. Under recent constitutional changes the Shah has powers to dissolve both Majlis and Senate.

Noel-Baker For Canada

SOUTHAMPTON, Oct. 14. (PTI-Reuter): Mr. Noel-Baker, British Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, left here today in the liner "Queen Elizabeth" for a visit to Canada.

"I shall have discussions with members of the Canadian Government on the affairs in which we are both interested", the told reporters.

UNITS COMPOSING NATION

Assembly Adopts Schedule One

RECONSTITUTION OF PROVINCES BY BILL

NEW DELHI, Oct. 15 (PTI).

THE CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY today adopted Schedule One enumerating the different units of India. Thirty units are specified on the present basis but there is a provision in the Constitution by which reconstitution of the provinces can be achieved by the introduction of a Bill with the approval of the President.

Such a Bill will not be considered an amendment to the Constitution, which means that it can be passed by Parliament oy a simple majority and will not need a two-thirds majority.

During the debate, Mr. N. V. Gadgil, Member of the Central Cabinet and Maharashtrian leader, favoured postponement of the creation of linguistic provinces for five years. Mr. H. V. Pataskar, another Maharashtrian member, said that a Maharashtra without Bombay City would never be acceptable to Maharashtrians.

An Orissa States member, Mr. Yudhishtir Misra, wanted Seraikela and Kharswan, now merged with Binar, to be merged with Orissa. Mr. K. M. Munshi, member of the Drafting Committee, said that the position of Sirohi, a small State now administered by Bombay, was not yet settled while Mr. Jainarain Vyas, a Rajasthan member, wanted an assurance that Sirohi would not be merged with Bombay "silently."

The President, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, ruled out all amendments seeking to include in the Schedule the proposed linguistic provinces and said that all proposals to change the names of provinces would be forwarded to the Governments of the provinces concerned for their opinion.

The schedule changes the name of the Central Provinces and Berar to Koshal-Vidarbh and East Punjab and West Bengal to Punjab and Bengal. Any further changes will be made in the third reading stage. Mr. Kamath and Mr. H. J. Khandekar (Central Provinces) have tabled an amendment seeking to change the name of their province to Madhya Pradesh while Prof. Shibban Lal Saksena would like the United Provinces to be called Brahmavarta, Aryavarta or Hind. Mr. Kuladhar Chaliha wants Assam to be spelt "Asom."

The House adopted a motion by Smti. Durgabai (Madras) seeking to speed up proceedings in the third reading stage. She appealed to the House "in the name of the common man" not to delay proceedings.

The House will sit on Sunday and is expected to complete the second reading of the Draft Constitution on Monday

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL

NEW DELHI, Oct. 15. (PTI): The Constituent Assembly today considered a motion by Mrs. G. Durgabai (Madras) for amending the rules of the Constituent Assembly These rules relate mainly to the procedures to be followed during the third reading stage of the Constitution.

Mrs. Durgabai explained that they had almost come to the end of the second reading stage and would begin the third next month. The Necessity had, therefore, arisen for laying the procedure for that stage and the passing of the Constitution.

NAME OF PROVINCES

Mr. Mahavir Tyagi asked the President whether any amendment seeking to change the nomenclature of the provinces like the United Provinces would be permitted at the third reading stage.

The President: "If there is general agreement about the change of the name of "United Provinces," I shall not stand in the way. If it involves discussion and if there are different suggestions, I may have to stick to the original name."

The President further explained that in every case the question of renaming of the province was left to the Legislature and the Prime Minister and the representatives of the province in the Constituent Assembly. On behalf of the Constituent Assembly Secretary he proposed to send to the governments of various provinces whose names were sought to be changed to express their opinion on them. As soon as their opinions were obtained, necessary changes would be introduced in the Constitution.

Srimathi Durgabai replying to the debate accepted a few amendments to her proposal.

The proposal, she said, had the power to permit the Drafting Committee to move any substantial amendments, if he thought them to be necessary.

The House agreed to the motion and adopted the amended rules.

DR. PRASAD'S PLEA

When the House resumed consideration of the first Schedule, Dr. Rajendra Prasad suggested to the members not to bring in any amendments which sought to introduce names of the provinces which they hoped or proposed to create. The President explained that most of the amendments so far received did not actually relate to facts as they were today

Some of these, he said, laid down the names of the provinces which were not in existence today and about which the House did not know whether they would come into existence at all. If these amendments were accepted, the House would experience in fact insuperable difficulties. The Constitution would contain names of provinces which were not in existence and which were difficult to define. He would, therefore, suggest to the members that at this stage when the question with regard to the creation of new provinces had not actually been decided they should not table proposals for introduction of the names of the provinces which they hoped or proposed to create but which have not been created.

Dr. Prasad said: "I have no doubt that there are certain members, in fact there are many members of the House, who are keen in certain matters in regard to the creation of new provinces and the change of boundaries of the existing provinces.

"I would suggest to the members that they should first bring about the actual creation of the province or change of the boundaries and then ask the Constituent Assembly to incorporate those changes in the Constitution. We have made a provision in the rules which we have passed in a revised form which permits introduction of amendments which will conform to facts as they will exist at the time of the third reading. If any change takes place, the Drafting Committee will take note of the change and it will certainly bring amendments before the House."

As regards proposals to change the names of the Provinces, he pointed out that there was a change in the name of only one province—Central Provinces—and he had received proposals from members from Orissa that the province should be renamed as "Utkal."

Mr. Brajeshwar Prasad, by an amendment, sought to unite all Hindi-speaking areas into a single province.

Mr. H. V. Kamath and Mr. H. J. Khandekar have tabled an amendment seeking to change the name of the Central Provinces to Madhya Pradesh and Prof. Shibban Lal Saksena and Mr. Algu Rai Shastri to change United Provinces into Brahmavarta or Aryavarta or Hind.

The President Dr. Rajendra Prasad, said he would send to governments of the various provinces concerned all amendments seeking to change their names. "When we have got that opinion", he said, "if necessary we may introduce the changes even at the third reading stage."

LINGUISTIC PROVINCES

He ruled out all amendments seeking to create linguistic provinces and said: "We cannot by an amendment of this Schedule introduce any change in the existing state of affairs In the Constitution we are providing only for those things which are today in existence and not for what we wish or what might come into existence later. Tnerefore, all these amendments which contemplate change are ruled out."

Mr. N. V. Gadgil, Minister of the Central Cabinet, recalled that he had pleaded with a Committee appointed by the President that the question of linguistic provinces should be postponed for a period of five years and said: "Being aware of all the difficulties I repeat that suggestion not merely in connection with the formation of Samyukta Maharashtra but in connection with other provinces also.

"As regards changing the names of provinces," Mr. Gadgil said, "that either all the names should be changed or the present names should be retained in all cases, as otherwise it might create mischief which was not intended. If the Central Provinces were to be called Koshal-Vidarbh, Bombay should be called Paschim Bharat or some other similar name and Madras Dakshin Bharat or Madras Desh."

CONGRESS PLEDGE RECALLED

Mr. Gadgil said: "The recent resolution of the Congress Working Committee, although helpful in certain respects, has not given sufficient lead for implementation of the Congress pledge to form provinces on linguistic basis. However, I think that in the present context of circumstances it would have been far better if the entire question of the formation of linguistic provinces had been postponed till the coming into force of the new constitution. The new constitution provides in Clause Three that reconstitution of provinces can be achieved by introduction of a Bill with the approval of the President and such a bill would not be considered as a Bill amending the Constitution. This clause, as it stands now, has considerably facilitated the chances of having provinces delimited on a proper and rational basis. The Congress pledge to have linguistic provinces is there and we are firmly of the opinion that contiguous territories speaking the same language should constitute one administrative unit and it would be not only in the interests of the provinces itself but in the highest interests of the State.

"All the same, such a delimitation must come peacefully and with the goodwill and understanding of all the interests concerned. The present atmosphere which is full of misunderstanding, prejudice and mis-appreciation of motives is not conductive to the achievement of this objective. We, therefore, think that this question of delimitation of provinces should wait till such time after the passing of the Constitution as may be found propitious.

"I particularly now appeal to our Marathi-speaking brothers and sisters that with the improvement in Clause Three of the Draft Constitution and with the Congress pledge, there is no cause for despair. On the other hand, we have now a definite provision in the Constitution whereby the objective can be achieved by persuasion, by education and by understanding I, therefore, request that our efforts should be directed to the removal of misunderstanding and convincing relevant people that the ultimate strength of this country would be augmented by following what has long been laid down by the Congress as a rational principle of formation of provinces."

BOMBAY'S POSITION

Mr. H. V Pataskar, another Maharashtrian member, said that under the Congress Working Committee resolution, a State of Maharashtra could be formed now only without the inclusion of the city of Bombay. Such a Maharashtra would never be acceptable to the people of Maharashtra. While deploring that there was no immediate prospect of a suitable State of Maharashtra being formed, he felt sure that given goodwill and proper perspective, a Maharashtra including Bombay would be achieved after waiting for some time.

The debate was brought to a close by the adoption of a closure motion. The Schedule as moved by Dr. Ambedkar was adopted.

The majority of the members favoured sitting on Sunday. Smt. Annie Mascarene (Travancore-Cochin), speaking as a Christian who went to Church on Sundays, characterised the proposal as "tyranny of the majority."

Dr. Rajendra Prasad said that there was no question of any tyranny by any majority. It was only a question of fixing a time-table which would suit all.

"Surely," he added, "the time table for going to Church can be adjusted to the time-table of the House. There should be no difficulty in that. Even if we sit tomorrow we may have to sit on Monday If we do not sit tomorrow, we may have to sit both on Monday and Tuesday."

The House adjourned till tomorrow.

MADRAS ISSUES ORDINANCE

Maintenance Of Public Order

MADRAS, Oct. 15 (UPI)—The Governor of Madras today promulgated an ordinance entitled the Madras Maintenance of Public Order Ordinance 1949, incorporating all the provisions of the Madras Maintenance of Public Order Act, 1947, as amended in 1948, and 1949.

The promulgation of this ordinance has been necessitated by the Madras High Court's decision invalidating the Madras Maintenance of Public Order Act of 1947, as they felt that the order "died a natural death on March 12, 1948" and ceased to be in force thereafter, on the ground that the extension of the Act by Notification was invalid, following the judgment of the Federal Court in a Bihar case.

On the question of the validity of the Madras Maintenance of Public Order Act (Removal of Doubts and Amendments) Ordinance of 1949, the High Court held that all the provisions are invalid except Section 3-B which stated "that no action or proceedings taken shall be questioned on the ground that the said Act was not in force at that time."

SECURITY COUNCIL ELECTIONS

Russian Campaign Against Yugoslavia

LAKE SUCCESS, Oct. 14 (PTI-Reuter)—Yugoslavia yesterday protested against Soviet attempts to keep her out of the Security Council, while the Soviet Delegation to the United Nations launched a high-pressure campaign in favour of Czechoslovakia for the vacant seat on the most powerful organ in the United Nations.

Mr. Ales Bebler, one of the leading Yugoslav delegates saw Mr. Trygve Lie and complained about the alleged efforts of Soviet members of the United Nations staff against Yugoslavia.

It was reported, though without official confirmation, that Mr. Constantin Zinchenko, Soviet Assistant Secretary General for Security Council Affairs, had warned Mr. Lie that if Yugoslavia were elected to the Security Council, it would force Russia to walk out of the United Nations.

PERSECUTION OF ALBANIANS

Charge Against Yugoslavia

TIRANA, Oct. 14. (PTI-Reuter): Albania has demanded in a note to Yugoslavia the "immediate release and repatriation of Albanian citizens in Yugoslav prisons," the Albanian News Agency announced today. The note complained that for a year past Yugoslav police had subjected Albanians to "most ferocious persecutions," and listed a number of Albanians who, it stated, had been unjustly arrested and were imprisoned in inhuman conditions similar to those in German con-

PATHAN MONEY LENDER ROBBED

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A silver watch and a packet of currency notes totalling to Rs 200 which a Pathan was carrying on his person, last night, while wandering in the deserted thoroughfares of the Bombay Dock area, nearly cost the man his life. He was assaulted and treated in a City Hospital, to which he was rushed by the Dock Police, when they came on the scene of the outrage.

Samatkhan Hamidkhan, was going about the Bombay Docks last night. The area was deserted. not a soul being in sight. Suddenly, from out of the darkness, emerged three men and pounced upon him. In the ensuing scuffle, one of the assailants, is reported to have assaulted him with an iron bar. He was injured.

The assailants then relieved him of all the valuables he carried on his person and took to their heels.

The Yellowgate Police, are learnt to have arrested three men in this connection.

City Market

SHARE BAZAR

BOMBAY, October 15.

The Bombay Stock Exchange remained closed today being Saturday. There was no private quotation of any share in the market as the exchange authorities have demanded statements of open business.

GOLD & SILVER

BOMBAY, October 15.

The local bullion market was fairly steady today. Kartak delivery Silver opened at Rs. 168 and declined at Rs. 167/12 under scattered selling. At this level there was increased buying and moderate covering and the market advanced at Rs. 169/2 but reacted at Rs. 168/4 on profit-taking. Ready Silver was quoted at a discount of annas two at Rs. 168/2

Kartak delivery Gold opened at Rs. 111/10 and improved at Rs. 112/2 but declined at Rs 111/10 Ready gold was quoted at Rs. 115/8 and Sovereigns were placed at Rs. 76/4.

Final quotations were as under:—

	Rs.	as.	p.
Ready Silver	168	2	0
Kartak	168	4	0
Ready Gold	115	4	0
Kartak	111	4	0

PRODUCE MARKET

BOMBAY Oct. 15.

The produce market was steady today with limited business.

Groundnuts Khandesh quality were quoted at Rs. 45/12 New crop was quoted at Rs 43/4. October was quoted at Rs 41 while November/December were placed at Rs. 37/4. Gold December/January were quoted at Rs. 35/6 and January/February at Rs. 35. Oil Bombay Mills quotation was Rs. 25-8 upcountry mills Rs 24/14, October Rs. 23/14, November/December Rs 21/14 and December/January Rs. 20/8

Linseed Bold was placed at Rs. 33/10 and Safna was quoted at Rs. 32/2 Oil Rs 20/2

Casforseeds ready were placed at Rs. 26/2.

BOMBAY COTTON

BOMBAY, October 15.

There was no forward business today in the local market. Police enquiry continues and it is expected that the President will meet the Finance Minister on Wednesday.

NEW YORK COTTON

NEW YORK, Oct. 14.

December	20.71+06
March	29.65+05
May	29.60+08
July	29.10+04
October	27.31+05
Middling spot	30.31+05

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

December	29.67+04
March	29.58+02
May	29.53+05
July	29.01
Middling spot	29.24+04

New York highest December 29.73 at 2-56 p.m. lowest 29.64 at 10-0 a.m.

N.Y. PEPPER FIRM

NEW YORK, Oct. 14.

Black Pepper: The pepper market was firm but quiet with spots done at 1.35 dollars. Afloats were edging upward and trade interests expect these shortly to approximate spot costs. Today's prices were: Black Pepper Spot 1.35 traded, October 1.35 asked, December 1.27 bid, January 1.22 bid, March 1.03 old, May 0.96 bid July 0.82 bid White spot 1.95 nominal

LONDON PEPPER MARKET

LONDON, Oct. 14.

The pepper market was firm with sellers withdrawing in face of enquiry. There were buyers of Malabar at 1,000 shillings for October shipment but sellers were holding for 1,025 shillings per hundredweight. Black lampong was indicated around 12 shillings with white muntok and sarawak 15 shillings per pound c.i.f. basis ports.

SINGAPORE PEPPER PRICES

SINGAPORE, Oct. 14.

About two tons each of black lampong and white muntock pepers were traded on the Singapore pepper market today at 635 and 800 dollars respectively. The market's strength was reflected in the reserve of sellers who raised exgodown price of black lampong 15 to 640 and white muntock by 20 to 810 dollars per picul.

N. Y. COTTON TRADERS HOLD OFF: AWAITING DEVELOPMENTS

Wall Street Irregular Under Profit-Taking

NEW YORK, October 14.

After opening irregularity the market drifted with the bulk of trading centred in final eveningup in the current delivery. Meanwhile, mill buying readily absorbed scattered nedges. Next crops were practically neglected awaiting farm legislation developments. The Government call for a farmer referendum on the proposed acreage and marketing controls on the 1950 crop was anticipated and was not a market feature. Commodity Credit Corporation loans upto October 6th totalled 121,000 bales. After the expiration of trading in Spot/October prices quietened featured by mill buying. Meanwhile traders are generally holding off awaiting farm legislation developments. The market closed steady with sales approximately 140.000 bales.

WALL STREET MARKET

STOCKS: prices yielded ground on balance although profittaking and nervous liquidation only brought mostly fractional losses. Having pushed the market earlier this week to a new 1949 peak based on optimism regarding early strike settlements buyers were inclined to caution pending something concrete. Motors were generally inclined to be soft on reports that some smaller producers were already being affected by supply holdups due to the strikes. The averages were industrials 186.24 and rails 49.51.

In the afternoon most sections held around earlier levels as operators noted no signs of progress in the coal negotiations and the Lewis proposal that the American Federation of Labour and the United mineworkers establish a giant cashfund to aid the Congress of industrial organisations steel workers' strike. Radio televisions were nigher on favourable prospects. Some improvement near the close enabled the composite average to finish with only a small loss. The market closed irregular.

CHICAGO GRAINS

CHICAGO, October 14.

GRAINS: Prices decline under the leadership of maize and soyabeans reflecting the weakness in cash maize late yesterday and slower processor demand for soyabeans. The generally clear weather over the main producing area and forecast for similar condition in the next twenty-four hours also contributed to the selling. Support for oats was based on sale of 9,000 tons of United States oats to Holland while losses in wheat were minor on buying by millers.

LONDON STOCKS

London, Oct. 14.

	£
2-1/2 p.c. British Consols	70-1/4
3-1/2 p.c. Conversion Loan 1961	94-1/4
4 p.c. Funding Loan 1960/90	107-1/4
3-1/2 p.c. War Loan on or after Dec. 1, 1952	94
Chartered Bank of India	10-1/16
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Reg.)	85-1/2
National Bank of India	32-1/2

Transactions on the London Stock Exchange are officially placed at 6,183.

LONDON BULLION

London, Oct. 14.

London Silver Spot and Forward both 64d. London Gold Bars Fine per oz. £12/8.

LONDON WHEAT

London, Oct. 14.

Australian Wheat bulk new crop 12s Dec.-Jan.

CHICAGO WHEAT

CHICAGO, Oct. 14.

December 2.11-5/8.
March 2.11-7/8.
May 2.06-3/4.
July 1.90.

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Oct. 14

New York Selling 2.7987, Buying 2.8012; Montreal Selling 3.0715 Buying 3.0825; Zurich Selling 12.23, Buying 12.26; Sweden 14.47 to 14.50.

ALEXANDRIA COTTON

ALEXANDRIA, Oct. 14.

KARNAK	Nov.	71.50—200
	Jan.	69.20—140
	Mar.	68.00+155
ASHMOUNI	Oct.	60.40—110
	Dec.	58.50—100
	Feb.	57.90—65

N. Y. Cotton Weekly Review

NEW YORK, Oct. 14.

The cotton trade was again caught by complete surprise this week the Government production forecast of 15,446,000 bales proved some 500.000 bales above expectations. The market however displayed remarkable stability in face of this bearish news as prices moved only slightly lower before resuming an upward course. Traders are of the opinion that a large crop will make little difference in view of the Government loan programme. At the same with spot prices hovering around loan levels more cotton is expected to enter the loan with indication that there will be a gradual tightening of "free" market supplies. The highlight of the advance was the increased shortcovering operations in nearby October delivery prior to its expiration at noon today. Far distant months attracted intermittent flurries of commission house demand based on prospects of a high rate and crop restrictions in 1950. In the south, domestic spinner and shipper demand for actuals were described as brisk and covered a wide range of qualities. While a good part of current ginnings were moving into open market, producers were reported to be showing more inclination to pledge their cotton with spot prices at or below loan levels at spot prices at or below loan levels at some marketing points. Most of the financing so far has been done through private channels as farmers are evidently avoiding Government red tape.

ART SILK YARN

BOMBAY, Oct. 15.

120	Ready Japan	3 12	0
150	Ready Japan	3 13	0
120	Ready Italy	3 8	0
150	Ready Italy	3 13	0
150	D. Box October	762 0	0
150	D. Box November	773 0	0

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK, Oct. 14.

American Telephone and Telegraph	143-3/4
Amerex Holding Co.	33
Anaconda Copper Mining	28-3/8
Chase National Bank	37
Firestone Tyre	47-1/8
General Electric	37-1/2
General Motors	65-3/8
Ingersol Rand	65-3/4
International Nickel of Canada "A"	29-1/2
National City Bank of New York	43-3/4
New York Central Rail Road	10-3/4
Sinclair Oil	23-7/8
Socony Vacuum Corporation	16-3/4
Texas Corporation	62-1/4
Union Carbide	40-1/2
U. S. Smelting Refining	35-3/8
U.S. Steel Common	24-1/4
Western Telegraph	14-1/8

Volume of business on the New York Stock Exchange was 1,190,000 shares.

The Highest and Lowest of U. S. Steel trading prices were 24-1/4 and 24-1/8.

N.Y. SILVER SALES

NEW YORK, Oct. 14.

Silver: 200.000 ounces of silver were sold at unchanged price. Demand was good.

CONTINENTAL STOCK EXCHANGES

PARIS, Oct. 14.

The bourse continued uncertain, despite the election of a new French Premier, as dealers feel that his Government will be shortlived. Nevertheless, a firmer undertone prevailed as a result of better demand although there were only very minor price changes.

BRUSSELS, Oct. 14.

The bourse was less active than yesterday and most sections appeared to be mixed. Metals were firm with some demand also for selected industrials, colonials and Dutch issues.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 14.

The stock exchange was again featureless. There were slight improvements in Indonesian issues on hopes that an agreement is being found at the current round table conference on Indonesia.

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS

NEW YORK COTTON (DECEMBER)

NEW YORK, Oct. 15.

Previous Closing	29.71
Today's Opening	29.69
Difference	—2
Todoy's Closing	29.68
Difference	—3

LAST QUOTATIONS

BOMBAY, Oct. 15.

	Rs.	As.
Silver Kartak	168	2
Gold Kartak	111	2
Silver Bullion	168	0
Silver Mint	168	8
Gold Ready	115	0
Sovereign	76	0

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

NEW YORK, Oct. 15.

New York Stock Exchange opening prices:—

Anaconda Copper Mining unquoted.
General Motors unquoted.
United States Steel common unquoted.
United States Steel Preference unquoted.—(PTI-Reuter).

HAPUR MARKET RATES

(From Our Correspondent)

HAPUR, Oct. 15.

Maize 15-8, Guwar 12, Bejhar 13, Peas Ready 14-12, Mangsir 14-8, Arhar ready 13-4, Mangsir 13-4, Urd 16, Moong 21, Masoor 13 to 15, Gur ready 28 to 25, Shakkar 32, Crystall 33-2 to 60, Khandsari 50 to 60, Pagan opened 14-12. Later 14-14, quiet Sarsoon 32, Taraseed 27 to 25, Groundnut 23, Cottonseed 16-8, Mustard Oil 92, Linseed Oil 56, Oilcake 11-4, Oat 11, Silver opened 168-12, later 166-8 Gold opened 110-8, later 110-10, steady. Bardana ready Red 121, White 154, Mangsir 120, March 133.

KARACHI COTTON MARKET

(From Our Correspondent)

KARACHI, Oct. 15.

Cotton Sind NT 67-8, Punjjab 289F 72, Four F 64-8, steady at the low level with business turnover of about 1250 bales comprising of NT and LSG December-November deliveries. Arrivals from upcountry 1625, exports nil reports from Sind complain rates of cotton phooties have dropped from Rs. 28 to Rs. 21 per maund since no devaluation decision. This has involved growers into heavy losses including loss of 25 lacs rupees to government revenue.

Cottonseeds NT ready 6-1, November 5-10, steady but quiet, Gold 100-8, Sovereign 67-4, steady.

INDORE SHARE MARKET

(From Our Correspondent)

INDORE, Oct. 15.

Today closing quotation on Indore stock exchange were as follows:—Indore Malwa 120, Hukamohd Mill 540 Bhandari Mill 650, Vinod Mills 368, Kalyanmal Mill 81-8, Kalyanmal Pref. 52-12, Rajkumar Mill 130, Indore Bank 58.

Smuts Retires From Army Command

PRETORIA, October 14. (P T.I-Reuter): The South African Defence Minister Mr. Erasmus has relieved Field Marshall Jan Smuts of his post of Commander-in-Chief, Union Defence Forces in the field.

Mr. Erasmus sent a letter dated October 7 to Field Marshall Smuts saying that the Governor-General-in-Council has approved the termination of his appointment.

Field Marshall Smuts is being placed on the retired list of officers. He retains his rank.

Ceylonese Cadets For Royal Military Academy

COLOMBO, Oct. 15 (PTI): The first draft of 10 Ceylonese cadets to the Royal Military Academy, Sandhurst, has left Ceylon for London.

Soon after their arrival in London they will proceed to the Mons Barracks, Aldershot. The cadets will not enter the Royal Military Academy till January next.

Major Roy D. Jayatileke, who has been appointed Officer Commanding the Ceylon Army Recruit Training depot, to be established shortly at Duyatalwa, 120 miles from Colombo, also left for U.K. for training. He will be attached to the British Army units which specialise in training recruits.

COLOMBO, Oct. 15 (PTI): The Housing and Town Improvement Committee of the Colombo Municipal Council is considering a request from the Ceylon Indian Welfare Association for a suitable place at the Galle Face Green, Colombo's big maidan, to erect the proposed Gandhi Statue by the Association.

PANORAMA OF COLOUR IN WINGS OF BUTTERFLY

Not Beauty Treatment, But Nutritional Need

BY THOMAS R. HENRY

Pigments originally extracted from butterfly wings and since found widely distributed in nature in almost immeasurably minute amounts may be an important element in nutrition and the prevention of anemias.

These are known as the "Pterins". They range in color from dark velvet-brown to blue-violet.

Isolation of some of these pigments from the tubercle baccillus and from diphtheria germs has just been reported by Drs. M. O. Crowe and A. F. Walker of the New York State Health Department. There is strong implication that they are essential materials in the complex chemistry of life.

Some years ago German workers extracted these pigments from the wings of a million butterflies and were able to isolate several varieties. The amounts obtained from the tubercle bacillus were so small that it was impossible to compare them directly with these.

Arrests Anaemia

The apparent wide distribution of these pigments, according to the report to the American Association for the Advancement of Science here, leads to the thesis that eventually they may be of considerable medical importance. They have been found localized, for example, in certain cells of the lining of the stomach and the intestines which also are sources of the new Vitamin B-12, which is not only a powerful growth substance but also appears to be the primary material in liver which arrests anemia.

Studies have been made by other workers, it is reported, on the value of the Pterins themselves in anemia treatments and in nutrition, but these will have to be repeated and extended before their clinical importance can be determined. Insect wings might be an important source of the materials which are very resistant to chemical analysis.

The localization leads to a strong supposition that there may be some relationship between the pterins and the prenicious anemia factor, or that one may have something to do with the body's synthesis of the other.

CRAWLING COWS!

A race of crawling cows, a new quirk of evolution, has been reported to the American Genetic Association in Washington.

It has developed in a registered Jersey herd in California according to the report of Drs. S. W. Mead, P. W. Gregory and W. M. Regan of the University of California. Put to pasture when a few months old, the calves soon began crawling on their front knees while grazing.

The condition is due, it was found, to a congenial condition of the leg bones which makes it painful for the animals to stand, while the creeping posture is natural. It was at first thought that the cause was some deficiency in the diet, but this possibility was eliminated. All the animals appeared in one family, and the evidence that creeping is hereditary now is considered fairly conclusive. The variation has risen suddenly from a mutation of some sort in the germ plasm of the family, which is presumably the cause of most species origins

In this case the geneticists believe the condition is due to a recessive gene. Presumably, variations of this sort are more frequent among animals in nature than generally is supposed. The crawlers usually end after one generation, however, because they are disadvantageous to the race and the victims soon die in the struggle for existence.

In the wilds, it is pointed out in the report, these creeping cows would have little chance of surviving and perpetuating the species.

"DEADLY NIGHTSHADE"

Condemned By People But Useful In Hospitals

Geoffrey Grigson, a poet, writer and botanist of repute whose broadcasts have a distinction and erudition that always makes them well worth listening to, spoke from the BBC's West Region on "Deadly Nightshade."

This curious plant is not very common and rather restricted in its habitat. It is poisonous and children who eat its shiny black berries have been known to die of the effects. Grigson considered it a pity to root it up because of its poisonous properties, remarking that every man rooted up those plants which might destroy his children he would have to start by cutting down yew trees and laburnums and rooting out monkhood. Deadly Nightshade occurs mainly on soils containing plenty of lime and likes a rough and broken slope to grow on. In Britain it keeps curious company, three of its boon companions being nettles, elder trees and burdock; it sometimes grows under a yew tree. "It does not like too many competitors," said Grigson, and can do with a damp atmosphere and shade—night shade, the shade of death. It is a tall, fattish plant with wide leaves and bell flowers of a dark pulp, each of which changes into a black, evil-looking berry called by some people Devil's Cherries.

"Yet why does the plant have such an especially evil name?" he asked. "It cannot only be, because it is poisonous, and grows with other shady characters. It is not enough that the plant looks rather like death, with those purple brown bell flowers and those malignant, funereal cherries. We seem to inherit a traditional fear of Deadly Nightshade." He thought the explanation lay in the fact that the plant has been used from very early times, perhaps from the early days of European and Near Eastern civilisation, not as poison but to bring about curious effects. Extracts of it will dilate the pupils of the eyes and this old cosmetic links it up, considering its appearance and its deadliness, with magic, with intentions of making the eyes more terrible, as well as more beautiful.

It became and has remained the devil's plant. "Medicine and magic have been closely allied," said Grigson, "and we do owe to the ancient uses of Deadly Nightshade the modern use of atropine—one of its derivatives in the medical treatment of the eyes. It enlarges the pupil and so makes it possible to examine the retina."

The history of many plants is known by the recovery and identification of their pollen grains or seeds which may be found in early layers of peat or in geological levels of roughly ascertainable age. There is no geological record for Deadly Nightshade and only one archaeological one, the discovery of its seeds, forty-five years ago, in excavations of the Roman city of Silchester. It is possible that it is not a native plant and was brought in during the Roman occupation for it was cultivated at one time and still is for medical purposes. But it has never become common and, although an individual plant may produce as many as eighty thousand seeds in a year, most of them never mature owing to the peculiar habitat it requires.

In spite of this, Grigson maintained that he liked the plant, saying, "It is no good going about the world interesting ourselves only in the beauties, whether they are women or plants. The devil, we are told, is a gentleman, or at least a fallen angel. He has breeding and the dignity of presence, and so, without the least doubt, has Deadly Nightshade. It is unfair, because the plant in all the eye hospitals and consulting rooms of the world does far more good than harm. Still, there are attractions about a villain, especially a reformed villain." Weighing its virtues against its demerits, he has decided to grow it in his garden, warning his children of its dangers, as he warns them about yew berries, and looks forward to raising a fine crop of Devil's Cherries in 1950.

A young Lancashire couple had moved from their country cottage into a modern council house. All their goods and chattels arrived safely with the exception of the rain-water butt.

After the wife had pleaded with her husband that this was an asset to her household, he said he would go to get it that evening.

As he had not arrived home at 12-30 a.m. his wife became worried At 1.15 a.m. the back gate slammed and there was a dull thud. In a few seconds the door opened, to reveal a dishevelled and perspiring husband, who remarked: "Ee, lass, A've 'ad job wit' toob. Thee didn't tell me it were full of water."

How Ill Are British Leaders?

★

Prime Minister Clement Attlee's repute for equanimity is not due to a phlegmatic nature, but to self-discipline. He is more sensitive than some politicians, and possesses emotions. Warned that overwork would prevent a cure for his ulcer, he has had to face crisis after crisis. The dockworkers' strike finally wore him out because he had to get tougher than he wanted to when he saw a tottering economy menaced at a critical hour. With luck, he will continue to shake off the inevitable temporary set-backs in health and able to fill his office for a long time to come.

Ernest Bevin has several times suffered a minor collapse, and he experienced a particularly bad one in mid-July. During a debate in the House, he had to retire to his office for emergency treatment by his doctor, Sir Alex McCall, after which he doggedly returned to the floor and made a speech, though shaky and short of breath and compelled to take medicine at one point in his address. Bevin has a bad heart and a tendency to asthma. He was a worn man, from wartime efforts, when he became Foreign Minister in 1945. Yet his great physical courage keeps him bouncing back, and in private conversation he usually displays a vitality that belies his press photos. But he will increasingly have to guard his health, and has hinted at a possible early retirement.

Sir Stafford Cripps has long been troubled by a delicate digestion which is largely responsible for his reputation as a puritan ascetic. His treatments at Lake Zurich consist mainly of diet and rest.

Herbert Morrison, the other member of Labour's Big Four is none too robust. In fact, many of the Party's less famous functionaries—in the Cabinet, in Parliament, and in administrative posts—have been pushing themselves to the danger point. The Government has had to solve domestic and word crises while engaged in a tremendous drive to enact into law the Party's principles. Now they are heading into a crucial and strenuous election.

The fatigue shown by the most popular oldtimers is a source of concern to the rank and file, but from the political point of view this is less serious for Labor than it might be, since the Conservative Party has even fewer leaders with widespread popularity.

THERE MUST BE NO WORLD WAR III

★

(Continued from Page 3)

means of knowing when Russia begins to have bombs, and that, if capitalist governments are as wicked as Stalin professedly thinks them, it is not to be expected that America will remain inactive while her present monopoly is being lost. "You", I should say, "must be of the opinion that, if nothing is done to reach agreement, the United States will, sooner or later, take advantage of one or the other of innumerable excuses for war that are constantly presenting themselves, and will let loose its store of atom bombs at a moment when Russia still has none, or at most one or two. For, if they wait any longer, the chances of a Russian victory will be enormously increased". I should add that, while I may not expect the United States to act in this way, Stalin, as a "realist", is bound to expect just this.

I know (I should continue that it is difficult for you to agree to anything like the Baruch proposal for internationalising the manufacture of atomic energy, because it involves international inspection, which you feel (not without reason) would be hostile and would enable your potential enemies to know your military secrets. I would not pooh-pooh this fear, but I would point out the arguments on the other side, which the Soviet Government does not seem to have adequately realised.

In the first place, the Soviet inspectors would learn the military secrets of the West, which would balance the learning of Soviet military secrets by America. In the second place, it is difficult to keep secrets in peace time, and probably the Americans know far more of what Russians wish to conceal than the Russians suppose. In the third place—and this is the really serious argument—almost every competent authority in the West is persuaded that an atomic armament race would be an appalling disaster to mankind, and must be prevented at almost any cost.

It was this consideration that led the American Government to offer to surrender its present monopoly to an international authority. If such an authority cannot be established by agreement, it may be thought necessary to establish it by force. Certainly, so long as it does not exict, there must remain a very grave risk of war breaking out before the American monopoly is lost. On these grounds, even if Stalin finds the prospect of submitting to inspection distasteful, I should hope to coax him into the admission that the alternative is very much worse.

On the question of Germany, which is only slightly less intractable, there would be need of similar arguments with the French, the Belgians, and the Dutch. Probably it would be necessary to device some safeguards to diminish their apprehensions. But I should advocate leaving all thorny questions on one side until, by concentration on the evils of war, a friendly atmosphere had been generated, in which there would be some hope of negotiations resulting in agreement.

Whether this method would prove fruitful I do not know. But I am persuaded that it offers better hopes than any other that the circumstances permit.

A boy, returning from the river one Sunday with his fishing rod over his shoulder, met his father, who said: "Didn't I teach you not to go fishing on Sunday?"

"I've not been fishing," said the lad. "I just went for a walk".

"Then why did you take your rod?"

"Oh", said the boy, "I took it along in case I should be tempted."

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WORLD HUNT FOR URANIUM

Canada's Bid To Beat Belgian Congo

BY CLAUDE TAYLOR

GRUBSTAKED by private interests and publicity financed companies, and "spurred" by assured Federal Government demand, Canada's prospectors and geologists in the past few months have literally revamped the Dominion's uranium outlook.

Just about a year ago the Government-owned Eldorado Mining and Refining Company's mine at La Bine Point, Port Radium, Great Slave Lake north-west territories, was Canada's sole source of atomic energy material Eldorado is regarded as the world's second largest producer of uranium and radium with top production coming from the Belgian Congo

But lifting the cloak of wartime exploration restrictions in 1948 heralded an unprecedented wave of prospecting for ithe balance of the year and possibly placed Canada in the forefront of uranium exploration.

A year ago uranium activity centred behind the 'closed doors" at Labine Point. Today as a result of this exploratory sweep, Canada has at least three other major locales where good possibilities exist of developing commercially profitable uranium operations. The United States British and Canadian Governments are hopeful that this may become a certainty, and Ottawa has guaranteed its prospectors and developers dol. 2.75 per pound for uranium oxide until March 1, 1955 at least

Campbell Drops "Atom Bomb Shell

Just before the snow fell last year, a big strapping prospector, Robert Campbell of Toronto, dropped an "atomic bombshell" in Canadian mining circles with a new pitchblende find at Alona Bay, on the north shore of Lake Superior in Ontario and just across the lake from the United States border

This discovery ultimately started a prospecting "blitz" by both American and Canadian interests that only subsided here a few weeks ago. Most operators now appear content to 'wait and see" results of development at perhaps a couple of dozen properties. Financing capital is still a problem for some of the little developers.

The most advanced and interesting mine-making chances appear to be the publicly financed Camray Mines, which acquired the Campbell show, and the Jones and Laughlin (U.S.) steel subsidiary, Jalore Mines. Both these companies—adequately financed—are going underground this year to test pitchablende occurrences which have been traced to depth. Many other interesting showings of pitchblende have been made by companies activity pursuing work in this widespread area.

A prospective team discovered another entirely new area late last year at Black Lake, Saskatchewan, on the eastern arm of lake Athabaska. Here the Saskatchewan Government jumped in and granted concessions on large areas for a nominal fee. And here again the Camray financing groups coralled what appears to be the most likely looking ground for Nisto mines.

The latter company is also going underground this summer, tunneling into the side of a ridge to open several known pitchblende occurrences. A dozen or more additional companies are also "pouring" thousands of dollars into these concessions, some of which cover 25 square miles.

Some 100 miles or more to the west, in the goldfields area of Saskatchewan, thousands upon thousands of dollars are being expended on prominent pitchblende discoveries made there this year.

Hunt Fructifies

This is the area brought into prominence last year when Nicholson Mines, working its property for gold over a 12-year period, finally uncovered four urnium-bearing zones on surface late last year and then proving continuity to depth. The Nicholson's job this year is to sink two shafts to open up the occurrences underground.

Activity in the area boiled over early this year when the Government-directed Eldorado—operating under the "curtains of wartime secrecy"—announced plans to spend over dol. 1,000,000 in sinking two shafts and extending a tunnel at three of its advanced properties.

Here also the Saskatechewan Government prevented a wild scrambie of staking and closed the area to prospecting. Some 22 concessions were ultimately granted by May, 1949, and a horde of workers swarmed into the area.

The Government has some 200 men or more on its permanent payroll in the area; the Nicholson Mine has boosted its crew to some 60 men or so: dozens of other companies are employing a varying number of men to investigate these concessions.

This is the rugged territory of Canada's northland where planes drop a small exploratory party miles from civilization, to test the rocks for radio activity with Geiger Counters.

Canada's urgent drive to locate the sources of uranium-bearing ore is an unprecedented one. Hardly does a week go by without reports sifting into newspapers of ne radioactive finds. The Bureau of Mines and privately operated laboratories have been literallly swamped with rock samples from all parts of the country, stretching from the Pacific to the Atlantic.

Many of the samples have indicated uneconomical occurrences, but others warrant further investigation.

Latest Find

A few weeks ago a new find was reported in the Mattawa, Ontario, district—a few miles out of North Bay. The discovery has since been optioned to Molybdenum Corporation of America, New York City The American group has a crew on the property, interested in both the uranium and columbium content of the rock.

New finds have also been reported lower down in Saskatchewan in British Columbia; in the Nipigon district of Ontaro and even in the well-known summer-resort district of the province. Expenditure of dollars and passage of time will indicate their importance.

Canadian mining authorities are expressing confidence in the future productive ability of the goldfields area, the Blake Lake and Lake Superior camps. But how many of the properties, if any, may reach the production stage is still in the "lap of the Gods."

CIVILISATION

"To help people cope with modern civilisation, the manufacture of aspirins on a large scale was demonstrated by Boots (chemists)."—THE MANSFIELD REPORTER.

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S. E. ASIA'S HIGH POLITICS

Indonesia Hails India As "Big Brother"

BY N. RAJAMANI

WHEN President Sukarno, replying to India's greetings on the fourth anniversary of the Indonesian Republic, declared that India was only one hundred miles away from Indonesia, that the two countries were so near it took my breath away. For, I suddenly remembered by long-distance flight from Calcutta to Batavia in the giant Constellation aircraft, flying at nearly three hundred miles an hour, it had taken hours and hours.

Later, it was explained that the President had in mind the distance between the northern-most tip of Republican-held part of Sumatra and the Nicobar island, the nearest Indian territory. If you measure the distance, you will find the president was correct

The president's statement is symbolic of the eager desire amongst all classes of Indonesians to get nearer and nearer to India; to stretch their arm to the furthest possible limit.

Solid Bloc

Jointly with free India, the Indonesian leadership realises, they would be strongest bulwark against aggression in Asia. Said the President in his message to India on the anniversary of India's independence:

Who can dare to challenge Asia if free India and a free Indonesia, together with the other countries unite to prevent it?

India's consul-general in Indonesia, Dr. Alagappan has just returned from a tour of some of the islands of Indonesia. Throughout his tour— Alagappan told me—right from far off Minado, so near the Phillippines, and Makassar in Celebes, to Bali and Sourabaya, he and his family were enthusiastically received and feted. Everywhere people asked him about India. So many of them wanted to go to India for one purpose or another. Whether it was the tufted Brahmin pandit from the island of Bali—where the people still practice Hinduism in its pristine glory—who wanted to go to Benares and revive his old connection with the land of Sanskrit and Rama and Arujana, or the student group of Macassar, eager to go for higher studies, or the businessmen who would like to develop new trade with India—it was the same request

Story Of Submerged Continent

Vignettes of India in Indonesia are so numerous that it would be more easy to point out the differences. The Indonesian archipelogo consisting of some three thousand chronicled islands and numerous other unchronicled ones, which are not even dotted on the map, are the surviving limbs, according to learned lore, of the submerged continent which once stretched from India to Australia.

Despite there being no contact on any large scale for hundreds of years, the thought-springs of the peoples of these islands are akin to the Indian way of thought to a surprising extent

To a man from Malabar, along the west coast of India, Indonesia is a home from home; the very earth smells of home and India. The sandy shores, the coconut and betelnut trees reaching up to the skies, the papaya and jackfruit trees heavily laden with fruits, the particular Malabar brand of bananas, the whole flora and fauna, remind him of his homeland. If anything, these islands are richer in all this produce.

Like in the south of India, the menfolk drape themselves around the waist with a sarong resembling the 'lungi'

The dances of Bali have a very close resemblance to the Kathakali of Malabar.

Around the Minankabou lake in Sumatra live a community of Indonesians who observe the matriarchal system of society in its entirety. Like Malabar, there is fullest equality, between man and woman here. The Minankabous incidentally proudly claim that they provide the bulk of the leadership in forging the freedom for the country. Dr. Hatta, Dr. Sjahrir, Haji Agous Salim, Dr. Roem are all Minankabous. The only exception amongst the top leaders is Sukarno.

Unlike in India, the Indonesians—especially the women—have taken to the western style of dressing to a very great extent. In their national costumes, however, they look more elegant.

Secularism Dominates

Most of the Indonesians are Muslims but their religion has not made them bigots or fanatics. They still retain all they have imbibed centuries ago from Hinduism. The real fusion which they have evolved with ease and without any conflict has given the Indonesians a fully democratic outlook.

Is it any wonder then that they should want to stretch across to grasp the hand of Nehru's secular India?

The spontaniety with which, despite language difficulties, Indians and Indonesians commune with each other's thoughts and ideals sometimes provokes envious comments from foreigners here. They cannot understand— perhaps, they never will understand— why inspite of hundreds of years of undiluted subjection by the west, the Indonesians should be so near to India. Very often, discussing the Indonesian problems with foreigners, I used to be asked: "What does the "Big Brother"— meaning India—think of it"?

Before he left for The Hague to negotiate the transfer of power to a free, sovereign independent Indonesia, the Prime Minister of the Indonesian Republic, Dr. Mohammad Hatta, explaining the role which free Indonesia of the future would play in world affairs, said that he envisaged a 'PERSODARA' policy with India (SODARA, is derived from the original Sanskrit, SAHODARA, which means springing from the same mother's womb).

Dr. Hatta said that he envisaged that ties between India and Indonesia which have existed for hundreds of years would continue to grow like those between brothers.

While Indonesia, surfeit with thoughts and hopes of freedom has thus stretched her hand of friendship a close study of Indian efforts here leads one to the inevitable conclusion that India would be caught napping and unawares when freedom does come to these people— it would not be so long now

Unlike the other big foreign missions here, the Indian Consul-General's establishment is a tiny one. There are, as officers, only three—the consul-general, a consul and a press attache. Even to look after the interests of some 25,000 Indians scattered over these islands, is a job too big for them. There is no attempt made to study the economic problems, which would ultimately enrich the prosperity of both the countries. There is no one in the consular establishment charged specially with looking into these problems.

U. S. Interest

As freedom-day for these people nears, one hears of what store the Americans and the Australians set strategically by these islands. One report recently stated that in the event of any future world war, America would like to be assured of the naval base of Sourabaya in East Java. Another balloon suggested Dutch New Guinea would be more suitably aligned to the other half of New Guinea, which is now under Australian control. All these reports were promptly denied and their source was never given out.

Those who remember the prolonged, tenuous course of General MacArthur's island-to-island-jumping campaign before ultimately reaching Japan, know that if there is a conflict with the rising Reds in China, the strategic possession of these islands would be worth almost any price.

Indonesia is valuable not only because of her strategic location but also because of her strategic produce. In 1948, she exported nearly four million tons of petrol. In the pre-war years, production of petroleum averaged annually seven million tons. The tin islands of Bangka and Billiton, which before the war used to supply twenty percent of the world's tin, produced in 1948, 31,000 tons of tin. Rubber produced in Dutch-controlled territories in the same year totalled 280,000 tons. Unregistered rubber, exported from Republican territories was estimated at 160,000 tons. Copra exports totalled 242,000 tons in 1948. Palmoil sugar, tea, coffee and quinine are other main produce

Once the Indonesians are free to control the destinations of their exports, perhaps India's petrol problem could be solved easily. The rationing of petrol, now for nearly eight years, could perhaps be lifted.

The problem of textile glut in India could also be alleviated very easily. Acute shortage of cloth has been in existence in this country ever since the end of the war. The Indonesians would pay less—if only because of less cost of transport—for Indian cloth than they do now for other foreign cloth

India—First

For many years to come, Free Indonesia would require foreign capital, and assistance—technical and scientific. Many Indonesians have said that if concessions are to be given, they would rather give them first to India. It would be embarrassing to quote or name personalities for this statement at this stage, while the situation is still fluid.

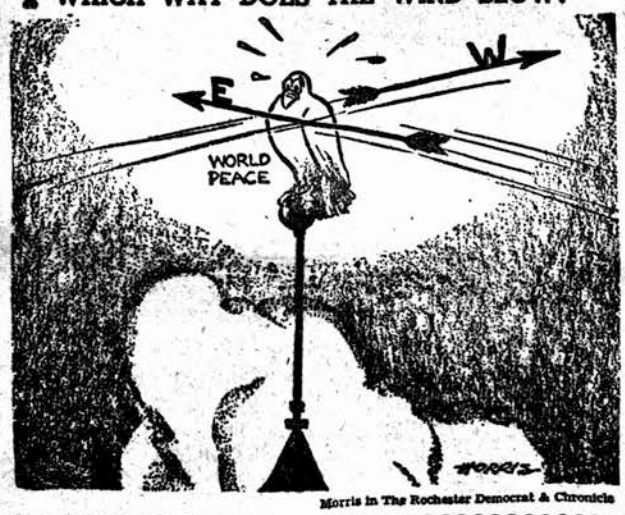
Suffice it to say that the Indonesians know that India's friendship and co-operation will have no apron-strings attached to it, and that the strings binding the two countries together would be nothing but those of disinterested friendship, designed to jointly raise the living standards of the people in both countries. They realise, too, that the problems of poverty and hunger are the same in both countries. What is more, the method of tackling them by men at the top in both the countries also seems to be the same.

One comment on Dr. Hatta's foreign policy statement said that it looked like a carbon copy of Nehru's foreign policy statement. It was not premediated. It just happens that the two Prime Ministers think and talk alike.

India could provide a large training ground for Indonesian students in the arts and sciences.

The Indonesian leadership has always referred to India with the utmost respect and recognised that even when she was herself not free, India had morally stood up for the Indonesian cause. Who can blame the Indonesian leadership if they expect a little more from a free Independent and resurgent India?

"WHICH WAY DOES THE WIND BLOW?"



Morris in The Rochester Democrat & Chronicle

Humorous Skit On 'Dear Elopers'

(Continued from page 2)

handed case. A case that was frustrated for lack of "penultimate touch"

The venue: a Railway Compartment.

I was having a holiday trip. The compartment I boarded was solitary. I was contemplating of having it diaried—such a rare affair—when I was scared by a sound of slamming doors. A couple had hustled in.

A young couple, indeed!

Well, it ought to have been a pleasant surprise for me. And the Eve was peach and plump. Heaven knows I began to feel awkward when I found her coyly staring at me. (Honestly, could a person alive ever stand winking of belles? I could not. I confess).

Funny, they took me a deaf fellow. Deaf! Perhaps you know what it drives at: when somebody whines about the silly weather you make a rather stiff, incomprehensive reply about your wallet being stolen, "Otherwise", the fair defendant screemed, shook her fists at fate later, "how could it be that he developed such an indifferent composure in midst of poppy-red lips. Save and except a deaf.. "

The real crunch came when the advent of the dusk. They were coming to their hues. Ssh! they were a band of elopers in distress, were terribly perplexed boarding a wrong train. They were conspiring—planning to get down at the next touch! And what would you do in my position? Wouldn't you hurriedly come to their rescue? You would, For don't you young men consider a member of the fair sex a magic wand. A wand that turns anything she touches to gold?

In the ordinary circumstances I would not have minded taking a cue from you. For this sort of thing tends to make even the most unsensitive man sigh for his lonely heart. And one is not wont to help such smuttiness.....Bu after perusing that obnoxious statistics? Statistics that lured a gentry to retire from this world? And I a "deaf"? Yes,, wouldn't I??

●

No sooner did the train touch at the station I jumped off the compartment and virtually flew through the platform to the Railway Police. Reported everything, cap-a-pie, and with what a colouring! (One thing is certain about my bird speed. If the fastest man of the world were a passenger of the train this remarkable feat would have been sufficient to see him pluck at his beard from envy. And publicly).

Good elopers of the world, unite! Before making a lot of hay (as they say in Paris) know where the shoe pinches. Get rid of deafs.

Spank them!

Children's Own Corner

Conducted by: AKHIL HIND BALAK SANGH BALKAN-JI-BARI

Sharad Purnima!

We had a very happy time on the Juhu sea-beach last full moon-lit night. A batch of about forty Baljan-ji-Bari children and workers left Khar at 9 p.m., and went to Juhu singing and shouting slogans—"Balkan-ji-Bari Zindabad."

On the beach, we had a number of games and songs—and the little ones had a gala time making sand castles and "ladoos." Then we danced Raas and Garba. And, finally, we took out the refreshments everyone had brought with himself—and how we all enjoyed them together.

We returned, again singing and making merry—and reached our homes at about 1 a.m.—and what a sound and sweet sleep we had that night!

Uses Of Seaweed

That reminds me. Like many other things, there is more in seaweed such as you will see on the beach than meets the eye. For instance, over one hundred varieties are edible and nutritious. Cattle and horses used to poor pasture thrive on it, and hundreds of tons of moss are gathered at low tide along the coast.

Not only does seaweed form a natural protection by acting as breakwaters and so preventing much wear and tear of our coast-line from the action of the waves, it also throws off large quantities of oxygen and helps to keep the water pure. Furthermore, it is the real basis of all ocean life, because the larger water creatures feed on the smaller ones and the smaller ones in turn feed on seaweed!

From the coarse brown type of seaweed kelp is obtained for use in glass-making, and to a lesser degree in the manufacture of iodine. Another useful product obtained is agar-agar, a vegetable jelly much used by bacteriologists for their cultures and produced chiefly from a red seaweed known as Ceylon moss, often used in the East as a basis for soups and jellies. Agar-agar is often used in tungsten wire and photographic plate emulsions.

The ancient Romans found a use for seaweed, making an alkaline dye from it. Today, chemicals from seaweed are used in plastics, pickles, paper, jam, varnishes, and soap.

Too Quiet

There is no such thing as absolute quiet in Nature. Even at the South Pole there are winds, and creaking and shifting of the snow. In the country there are innumerable noises, even at night; and as for our big cities, they are never still.

But there is at least one place where absolute quiet reigns. This is in a no-echo chamber built at the U.S. Army Signal Corps base at Fort Monmouth in New Jersey. It was built for testing delicate instruments used in research.

Scientists have found that few people can expose themselves to absolute quiet for more than 30 minutes at a stretch without pronounced discomfort. For this reason the scientists seldom frequent the no-echo room, all reading of the instruments being made outside.

So that when we are complaining of too much noise it is as well to remember that there is such a condition as too much quiet.

Camping In Class

Most people who spend camping or hiking holidays remember the discomforts they experienced on their first expeditions—blistered feet, aching backs, the tent that leaked, the faulty oil stove, and so on.

But these and other pitfalls that await the novice will be obviated by volunteer boys and girls, aged between 14 and 15, from ten London secondary schools, for they are to have camping and hiking included in their school lessons.

Having started in September, the lessons will continue right through the winter. The boys and girls will learn map-reading, tent-pitching, local geography (best sites and so on), and the way to light a fire in the open. After this theoretical training they will put their knowledge into practice in the summer, in groups of four accompanied by a teacher who will have attended a special course.

If the experiment proves a success all London secondary schools will be included in the scheme. And what about having such a scheme in this country?

A BOY ON MOUNTAIN

Every Saturday afternoon a lone figure may be seen climbing Table Mountain. It is a ten-year-old schoolboy carrying a canvas bag almost as big as himself.

Duncan is a shy boy, but not where animals are concerned. On the slopes of the mountain in the stall of a donkey belonging to one of the rangers, and Duncan often sleeps there when the night falls. He also cooks a plate of porridge, which he shares with the donkey.

Duncan knows the glens and kloofs of Table Mountain well, and often goes with the rangers on their rounds. The chief danger is fire caused by careless picnickers, and Duncan has often given the warning signal that has saved many of the silver-leaf trees which are among the mountain's grandest sights.

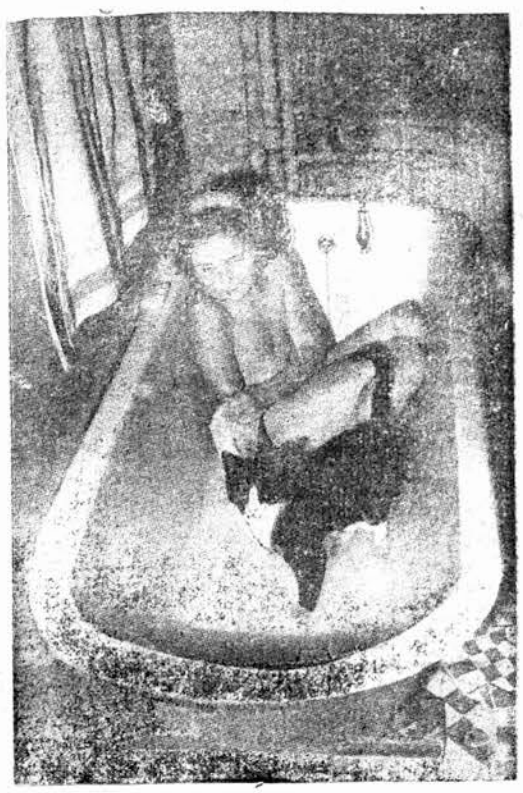
BREAKFAST-DRINK

Visitors to Norway—and they are numerous this summer—are astonished at being given a glass of beautiful milk every morning for breakfast.

So plentiful and so good is the milk that they are surprised to learn that only 3 per cent of the land in Norway can be used for agriculture. In the summer months cattle, goats, and sheep are driven up the high mountains to graze on the rich pasture, while the girls who care for them live in special huts.

The girls make cheese and butter to send down to the valleys. They put the milk into churns which are fastened to long wires stretching down to the valleys there to be collected by the farmers.

Ghatkopar Balkan-Ji-Bari children who took part in a play recently staged by them.



Whisky, the pat cat of eight-ye ar-old Mary Mitchell of Putney, is found of water and is seen paddling in the tub as Mary has her bath.

SAGE SAW

They who cannot take orders cannot give them.

SAVING THE TRAIN

Three South African schoolboys recently had an adventure on the Johannesburg-Port Elizabeth mail train which they will never forget.

They were returning to school after their holidays and were sharing a compartment. One of the boys awoke about 2 a.m. and felt himself suffocating. He quickly opened a window in the corridor and returned to the compartment to find it full of smoke. Switching on a light and finding that he could hardly see, he woke his friends.

They hurried into the corridor and sought for the emergency alarm box, and the tallest managed to smash the glass front and give the alarm. The train came to a stop and officials hurried up and found that the small bedding comparment next to the boy's was on fire. The bedding was kicked into the field and the train then continued its journey.

SWEET-SCENTED AIR

Through the open door
A drowsy smell of flowers—gay heliotrope,
And white sweet clover, and shy mignonette—
Comes faintly in and silent chorus lends
To the pervading symphony of peace.

JUST AN IDEA

As Goethe wrote, The destiny of any nation at any given time depends on the opinions of the young men under five-and-twenty.

A RHYMED RIDDLE

What roots won't grow in any garden?

You say they can? I beg your pardon.
They're never planted anywhere.
Because, you see, they're roots of hair!

MIAOW!

Little Billy decided to test his older brother with a conundrum.

"What is it", he asked, "that has fur like a cat, eyes like a cat, claws like a cat, yet is not a cat?"

His brother thought hard for a while then gave it up.

"Well," said Billy, edging toward the door, "it's a kitten."

COKE-A-NUT CAKE

A mischievous schoolboy named Boak,
Was found of a practical joke.
He took all the plums.
From a cake of his mum's.
And put back small pieces of coke.

Balkan-Ji-Bari

A new centre of the Balkan-ji-Bari was inaugurated at Tara Baug, by Shrimati Jaishri Raoji, under the presidentship of Lady Monijah R. Masani, and a new Bal Mandir was inaugurated by Lady Masani at the Chembur Camp. The Kalbadevi Balkan-ji-Bari arranged an Exhibition.

The Annual Children's Day —Birthday Anniversaries of the Balkan-ji-Bari, Mahatma Gandhi and Dr. Annie Besant, was celebrated by the Balkan-ji-Bari centres throughout India. The Bombay Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari will arrange a Grand Children's Rally in this connection on the Bhan-Beej Day, Sunday, 23rd October, when the All-India Gardener (President) Shri B. G. Kher will be their Chief Guest.

All are most welcome to join the Balkan-ji-Bari — Akhil Hind Balak Sangh. Please send for its particulars and enrolment forms, mentioning your full name and address and age, and enclosing a one anna stamp for postage, from Dada — "Gulistan", Khar—Bombay 21.

JAI HIND

VOCATIONALLY FIT AND CULTURALLY SOUND

(Continued from Page 5)

neering can be easily taught at high school stage. Specialised trades like metal turning foundry, plumbing and welding, printing, textiles, dyeing and calico printing would be very suitable. Building construction with interior decoration is of special importance. Agriculture, horticulture, sericulture, dairy-farming, poultry, sheep-rearing, weaving, pottery, fisheries, forestry, with courses in the production and repairing of appliances connected with these vocations, would be very useful subjects of study in the rural areas. Regional language and English could be cultivated by prescribing books in the respective languages dealing with these crafts and vocations. One of the reasons for the large failures in English is that the topics and themes are not related to students' experience. Should English texts contain lessons on local occupations with which the pupils are intimately concerned, the results in our public examinations are sure to shoot up to eighty per cent instead of the present 40 to 60 per cent. The largest failures are in English. Also English should be simple twentieth century prose. The other portions in English should be a taboo at the high school stage.

It is also a point for serious consideration of the educationists to decide if English may be an optional language. There are hundreds of students in high schools who do not prosecute their studies higher up and who are reluctant to study English. For them another Indian language may be the alternative to English.

It is wrong to suppose that every high school-leaver will take part in international bodies and therefore should know English.

Occupational civics could also be learnt in these languages. Study of mathematics, science, art and drawing, commerce and geography related to these vocations or trades would be the additional cultural equipment of the youth. The students would have studied enough of Indian history in basic schools; there is no need again to repeat the course in high schools. On the other hand history of industry and agriculture in the whole world in the regional language would be a stimulating study.

Time Factor

Roughly if half the time of the youths be spent in the practice of the vocation in fields or workshops or both and the other half be given to the languages and other related subjects and occupational civics, an allround youth, vocationally fit and culturally sound will be produced. He will be able to cater to the skilled trades of the country and will thus be able to take part in increasing the production of consumable and capital goods. The old fashioned idea that only those boys who have been trained in bookish subjects are best fitted to go to colleges and higher technical institutions should be eschewed. The youths who have undergone training in "production education" should be preferred for admission to the universities which again should be completely transformed to constitute themselves into "production" Universities.

There are some subjects which are fit to be taught in industrial (urban) areas where exist factories which form a natural environment for the study of those subjects, namely textile mills engineering, metallurgy, chemicals etc. So the urban high schools should teach these subjects and allied subjects.

The youths should have opportunities of visiting these concerns and also of having their practical training there. It would be highly desirable to sandwich practical training in factories with bookish subjects in the school by arrangements with industrialists. Russia has developed this form to the best extent possible.

America and England have also succeeded to a considerable degree. We should try to introduce this method called "Co-operative method" in U.S.A. It will be highly beneficial to industry because the latter will have a chance of determining who their best recruits of the future will be. Industry should pay the students for the labour they put forth and deduct from their wages for any waste they might incur by carelessness. This method will make the boys always be on their alert. It is in force in Ford Trade School, U.S.A.

One word more about culture. Culture is a continuous process which should be cultivated and developed throughout life. The school only lays the foundation and indicates the way. Grown-ups think that our school and college leavers should be finished product culturally. No. The latter should be regarded as only beginners in the process. Libraries, journals, the radio, cinema and travel and reading and study clubs, should continuously increase the cultural equipment of the citizens and the State should provide healthy opportunities in these matters to all its members. Also it must not be supposed that culture can be got only through literary books. Study of mathematics and science, pure and applied, industrial and agricultural process, commerce, including banking and insurance, transport systems, domestic and nursing sciences, military science, nay, study of all subjects which are useful materially to man, do impart culture to him. Culture of a person is to be judged by his attitude to his fellow beings and not by the amount of matter he has stored in his mind from literary works—prose, poetry and drama.

Rural Universities

While our present urban universities should in an increasing measure provide opportunities for production education or even transform themselves into production universities, a new type of university should be organised in rural areas to suit the economic, social and defence requirements of the rural population on the one hand and the nation at large on the other. The rural universities **should be pre-eminently universities for the production of food, clothing** and shelter and by a system of home guards provide soldiers in times of emergency. The subjects of study should be agriculture, animal husbandry, including rearing of sheep, fowl etc., textiles, forestry, pottery, fisheries, rural electrification, rural engineering, rural building trades, rural home-making, rural nursing and sanitation, etc., based on modern principles of science and technology.

Rural education, rural economics rural sociology etc., should be also included in the programme. The courses should also be so fashioned as to teach rural people to install small-scale industries on modern scientific and technological lines.

One rural university for about a million population or even less should be thought of, so that the rural population may have easy access to these institutions of higher learning. Education from birth to death by Leonard Hill Ltd., London, 1944. should be the motto and every rural citizen should have opportunities of having as high education as he pleases to acquire and till any time of his life. Provision should be made for whole-time as well as part-time university studies. The colleges should institute courses to be held from morning till night, so as to cater to the convenience of the villagers. It should be possible for them to get the highest degrees and diplomas by accumulating credits which may extend over a period of years instead of in two or three years as in the existing urban universities. The instruction should be imparted in the principal regional language.

Extension education should be a special feature. The results of researches carried on in the universities should be available to the people in their own language, so that they are forthwith benefitted.

Free Education For All

The University examinations should be internal. Education in rural universities should be free. By a system of university clubs for study and recreation, the rural people should feel that their universities are community centres where they can get intellectual, occupational, and recreational advantages. Then there will be no need for making propaganda to grow more food as we are doing at present. The people will be fully trained on most modern scientific methods to provide food, clothing and shelter to the nation.

THE PRESENCE

Under the unexisting trees, the unexisting
Drift, waver, vague as water, to and fro:
Mist under mist, and shadow under shadow,
Unoccupied, they go.

★

They do not see the trees, which, therefore, are not—
Dissolved, abolished, melted into air,
The trunk, the bark, the branch, the leaf, the swaying,
So there is nothing there.

★

Nothing, and no one. For the unperceiving,
All those who move about and never see,
If we believe more than a part of Berkeley,
Cannot be said to be.

★

The trees are safe, however. Wait, and hearken!
Preceivers are approching, in whose tread
Comes quickness out of dark, music from shadow,
A stirring overhead.

★

Light almost audible, and color proving,
Past all denial, what our instinct knew,
An absolute, immune to disillusion,
The physical is true.

★

And even were there no one there to see it,
There would be one, a grace, a consciousness,
The seer, unseen, who comprehends, completely,
Who says, forever, Yes.

—*ROLFE HUMPHRIES*
in the "Nation"

COMMUNISTS MAY STIR UP NATIVES

Why South Africa Wants To Build Bigger Navy

★

BY STEFFAN ANDREWS

South Africa is embarking on a vast programme to build a full-fledged modern navy equipped with the latest armament and anti-submarine vessels.

Defence Minister F. C. Erasmus, on a 10-day military mission in Washington said he had investigated fully the possibilities of acquiring modern anti-submarine vessels both from Canada and the United States.

"My trip was very profitable", he said significantly, in an interview.

While he declined to say specifically what commitments in the way of modern naval equipment he had obtained, Erasmus observed that the only way South Africa could build up her navy was through "outside assistance".

"In that regard, my visit was very profitable and I think I can say I am returning home with my trip a success", he repeated.

The Defence Minister explained that South Africa was starting to build up her navy as a matter of Government policy and expected ultimately to have on hand a naval force able to defend her 3,000-mile coastline.

"We have just a token force now", he said. But he indicated that recruiting would be stepped up considerably and naval ranks opened soon to more volunteers.

Fear Of Natives

Although he declined to confirm reports that South Africa would treble the size of her navy, Erasmus refused categorically to deny that might ultimately be the South African Government's intention.

"I cannot comment on that, for reasons of security", he said.

Erasmus stressed that the Union of South Africa was building up her navy in order to assume her strategic defensive role for democratic countries in the wider sphere of global strategy.

"In any war against Communism, we are aware what the submarine danger would be to the Union of South Africa", he said.

Erasmus pointed out in a prepared statement that, until peace is certain, a democratic country with the Union's strategic position on the African continent cannot afford to ignore its defence.

He added: "Nowhere perhaps is Communism more of a potential danger than in Southern Africa, where vast masses of primitive peoples offer a fertile field for unscrupulous propaganda".

The Defence Minister said he had spent most of his 10 days in the United States inspecting various military centers and exchanging information with top-ranking army, navy and air force officers.

He conferred with Defence Secretary Louis Johnson, Gen. Omar Bradley, newly appointed Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staffs; Adm. Louis Denfeld, Chief of Naval Operations, and Gen. Hoyt Vandenberg, Air Force Chief of Staff.

Erasmus said he was deeply appreciative of the ready understanding of South African problems and the desire on the part of U.S. authorities be as fully co-operative as possible.

He added that he felt his mission had been more than worth while and will bear concrete results beneficial to both countris.

Let us talk it over—

NOTWITHSTANDING the claims of important scientific discoveries to have the twentieth century named after them, as the 'air age' or the 'atom age', it is called the 'Children's Age' in the West. And after all that is as it should be because the epochmaking discoveries chiefly coming from that part of the world have had tremendous consequences upon its people, especially the juvenile population who have suffered most during the two World Wars.

The victors of the wars as well as the vanquished have suffered great loss in man-power. The proportion of healthy youth to that of the aged and the infirm being unfavourable the child population has to be paid greatest attention; otherwise it would mean extinction of entire nations!

The children of today are the potential reserve for tomorrow. If they are allowed to be mentally undeveloped and physically weak, what sort of progeny will they produce in the future? These considerations, apart from those of humanitarianism, moved the United Nations to launch its world-wide "Save the children" drive. True though it is that most countries of the East have suffered comparatively less as a result of the two wars; still the children's problem cannot be said to be any the less in magnitude for reasons of poverty and backwardness prevailing therein.

In our own land, with its record breeding speed, human life has always been a cheap commodity. We accept death of a person with the same attitude of resignation as we do the birth of a new one. That is not to say that we under-estimate the strength of numbers. For, the common benediction 'Ashtraputra saubhagyavati bhava', bestowed upon women since ancient times is still coveted by the daughters of Hind. Unfortunately not many of them realise that they can illafford to have so many sons, not to speak of additional daughters, in these changed times when space seems to be shrinking and mother earth getting less fertile.

How detrimental it is to breed more children than you can attend to is shown by the high rate of maternal and child mortality in our country. Obviously then the emphasis has shifted from quantity to quality, if one may use the expression in this respect! Modern research in the science of psychology calls for a revolutionary change in the attitude of the grownups towards the children. Feeding and clothing the child properly used to be the sum-total of child up-bringing in old days.

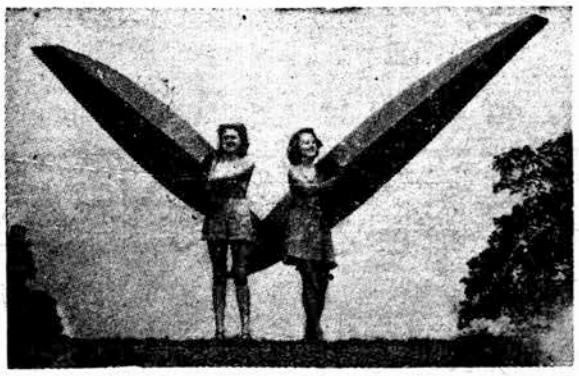
Similarly the time-honoured maxim "Spare the rod and spoil the child' does not hold good any more. Child education has today become an intricate business. It is no longer restricted to the classroom but begins right in the nursery at home. Naturally, it becomes the initial responsibility of the mother and father as well, if he is not a shirker!

Well then, if the grown-ups are to discharge their responsibilities in this sphere they must be first educated in the art of child education. How this can be done even with limited resources was amply proved by members of the Vanita Samaj (Shivaji Park) who had organised an exhibition on Child Education a fortnight ago. This modest effort recalled to mind the gradiose exhibition held last year under the auspices of the Nutan Bal Shikshan Sangh and the Shishu Vihar Mandal who are conducting a number of kindergarten schools on the Montessori system which, I am afraid, has become out-dated and is discarded in the U.S.A. and even England.

According to the new system adopted by these countries education of the child begins almost from the day of its birth and not when it completes two-and-half-years. It gives equal importance to pre-natal care of mothers and their behaviour with the infants. So child education fundamentally means education of the mother, a point well brought out by the recent exhibition whose organisers tell me that they plan to give a still better account of themselves next year.

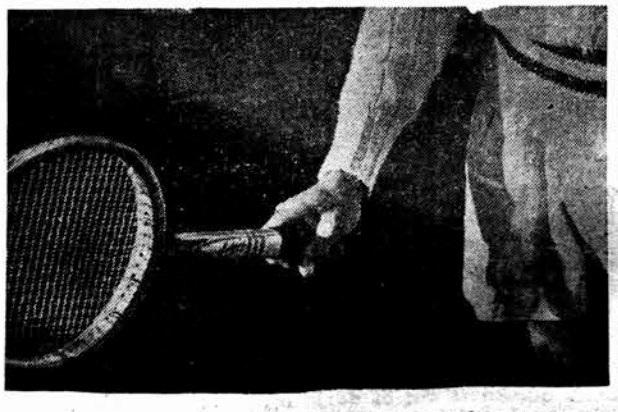
—Leela

CANOE CLUB (THAMES) REGATTA



Batten of Hammersmirth and Vera Davies Brenda of Wallington (left) carry their Kavaks down to water at Chertsey.

HOW TO PLAY TENNIS



Once it was considered unsportsmanlike; now it is quite legitimate. The racket goes into the backswing as though for a normal backhand drive, the grip being as shown here, but is checked to enable it to slide under the ball. Touch is more important than hitting power.

BY TONY MOTTRAM

XI-The Drop Shot

THE drop shot was the last stroke to be invented and exploited in lawn tennis. Gone are the days when it was considered bad sportsmanship to use it—even in match play. Today it is recognised as of great tactical value, and its use, at the right moments, is to be strongly recommended.

Properly used this shot can be an outright point winner; played too softly or with too much depth it is almost equally a certain loser. Greatest factor for its success is surprise, for no drop shot, however accurate, will succeed when an alert opponent can see the stroke coming.

The shot must therefore be disguised until the last possible moment, and because the ball travels slowly through the air into the opponent's court, it should be played off the shorter ball and never from close to the baseline. Some underspin is desirable for the drop shot as this "checks" the bounce and keps the ball closer to the net

When about to play this delicate shot, shape up to the ball in exactly the same manner as you would for the normal drive. Let the racket go into the backswing, but check it and bring it forward immediately to slide under the ball with a restricted follow through. The actual swing for the stroke is therefore quite short, which enables "touch" to be used rather than hitting power. The grip, however, must be kept firm during the shot or else the ball may be mistimed.

A big mistake among players is to use the drop shot too often, which takes away much of its surprise value. Always try and work your opponent out of court first, because if he does get to the ball he has a wonderful chance to counter with a drop shot himself. You must be prepared for these tactics by stepping a yard or so inside the baseline ready for his shot.

Best defence against an opponent's drop shot tactics is to keep a good length with your drives. It is almost impossible to make winning drop shots from the baseline, and should your opponent try them you will almost certainly be able to reach them all quite comfortably.

HAS THE EARTH MORE MOONS?

(Continued from page 2)

But some have apparently moved a little, just as near objects seem to move a little relative to their background if we look at things first with our right eye and then with our left. So far, most of these near stars have been fairly bright. But in the last 20 years quite a lot of dim ones have been found and they are very strange objects.

One can weigh a star if it is near enough to another one to attract it For example, Sirius has a very faint companion which goes round it and swings it out of what would otherwise be a straight surfacebrightness of a star, that is to say, the amount of light coming from each square inch of its surface, by observations, and with a spectroscope. Hence one can determine both the weight and the volume of a star, at least roughly

Some of the very dim near stars are fairly large, but relatively cool; in fact, their surfaces are not much hotter than our hottest electric furnaces on earth. Others are both heavy and hot, but extremely small. Whereas our sun has about the same density as water, and many stars are much less dense, the faint stars called 'white dwarfs' are far denser than any material known on earth. In fact, a matchbox full of the matter from some of them would weigh a ton. Nevertheless, they do not seem to be of a different kind of matter to those that we find on earth. According to the theory usually accepted, they have been squashed by their own gravitation. The sun only escapes this fate by producing so much energy as to keep its atoms apart, in spite of the intense pressure in its interior. Quite a number of the stars which are so near that we could visit their neighbourhood within a human lifetime, if we had 'space ships', moving at half the speed of light, are dwarfs of this kind.

It is possible that if we had detected all our near neighbours we should find that the large majority of them were made of this highly compressed matter. If so, we should conclude that most of the matter in the universe may be highly compressed. It is also possible that very near and faint stars of some hitherto quite unknown type may be found.

The new telescope may also reveal objects in our own solar system, shining by reflected sunlight, as the moon and the planets do. For example, it is quite possible that, besides the moon, there are one or more other satellites moving round the earth. If so, it is reasonably sure that none of them is a mile long, probably that none of them is as big as a large church or skyscraper. But a powerful telescope might detect one as big as an ordinary house, as a line on a photographic plate. I don't say that this is particularly likely. What is reasonably certain is that, with an increase in the power of observation, objects of a new type will be found. And such discoveries have, in the past, been of great importance

For example, Galileo's discovery of Jupiter's "moons" went a long way to proving Copernicus' theory that the earth was a planet. The discovery of bacteria with the miscroscope was an essential step in controlling disease, the discovery that barometric pressure varied made weather prediction possible. So I hope that the new telescope will be used as much for looking for dim objects near us as for finding out what can be seen in the remote depths of space.

FURNITURE IN YOUR HOME

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TALK of 'home' and the male with the shrug of his shoulders dismisses it with these often repeated words "It's the women's domain." Yet how many of you can honestly say that your word is law when it comes to buying furniture, making curtains, selecting pictures, etc.? In a broad way choice of these is decided by the society you move in! And ultimately it is with the skilful handling of these that you bring to bear a stamp of your personality on your home.

This skilful arrangement of things is necessitated by the houses we live in because though they have certain common features such as walls, windows, doors and balconies, the shape and size of the rooms vary from house to house. Naturally you must so place the furniture as to lessen disadvantages of the rooms in respect of lighting and size. A small room looks smaller if it is furnished with massive pieces. On the other hand, the same type of furniture lends a poise and dignity to a large room.

Colours of the walls and the fabrics used in the room also have a bearing on its shape and dimensions. Bold colours, large patterns and contrasts produce a happy effect in a spacious apartment but the small ones need a different treatment. Light colours have the virtue of making your room look larger. Similarly, vertical lines in upholstery, drapery, lampshades etc. make for slick effect.

Generally speaking square rooms, windows, tables, rugs, etc. are dull while circles afford contrast and variety. In a small room the furniture should be kept close and flushing to the walls so as to allow unhampered movements. Grouping furniture pieces around a centrepiece is admissible in large rooms. Bare walls in a roomy verandah look monotonous. A couple of pictures hung on the wall make a difference for the better.

The Society of Weather Forecasters halted their meteorological activities for one day and went for a picnic. A newspaper reporter, desiring to know just how such a group would disport themselves, called upon the president of the society the next day and asked, "What happened?"

"Nothing", came the prognosticator's gloomy reply "It rained!"

A Hollywood film star sent her visiting cards to her former husband's new bride.

"I'm sending them by air mail," she wired cattishly. "Trust they don't arrive too late to be of use to you."

ART NOTES

By B.G. Vyas.

India's Premier on manual labour—People to be producers—Products of artistic vaule—Problem of cottage industries—sculpture-sly art-lowers—Importance of ancient celebration.

Speaking recently at an exhibition of refugees' handicrafts at New Delhi, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru made a few interesting observations on maunal labour. India, he suggested, should adopt social conscription making it obligatory for every individual to do some kind of work involving ordinary maunal labour. Being aware of the prejudice, which is prevalent in the upper strata of society, against labour and craftsmen's work, he remarked that it was wrong to look down upon labour as degrading.

Indifference To Manual Labour

With reference to the work of displaced persons, Pandit Nehru said that it should be of practical and also of artistic values. The object of social conscription, which he had in view, was obviously to increase the productive capacity of the country. The practicability of conscription for productive work is a question which may be left alone, but this much is true that the products, not only of displaced persons but also of others, must be of practical use as well as of artistic values.

The prejudice against labour has led to the divorce of art from craft and to the supercilious disregard of craftsmen. It was fostered by the system of education introduced during the foreign rule and was carried to the stage of the training of artists. Consequently the craftsmen, who have continued to some extent the country's art tradition came to be styled as artisans and regarded as inferior to the artists, who were trained in schools of art established or recognised by the Government.

When artists themselves stood aloof from craftsmen, the people should not be blamed too strongly for their indifference to appreciate the values of maunal labour involved in craft work. The invidious distinctions of artists, such as the educated and uneducated, are still prevalent. Even the National Government has committed the mistake of accepting them by recognising qualified artists and by ignoring uneducated craftsmen. In such circumstances it is gratifying to learn the Prime Minister's opinion that some kind of work involving manual labour should be made obligatory for every individual.

Craft In Education

Immediate and practical measures need to be adopted for the removal of prejudice against maunal labour and supercilious disregard for craftsmen on the part of the artists and educated class. Competent craftsmen of the hereditary class should be included in the teaching staff of the schools of art and craft should be made an intagral and important part of the curriculum of art education. But the trend of events gives ground for assumption that the Government will be in search of "modern" craftsmen turned out by the institutions like Santiniketan and will ignore the hereditary class. For the sake of India's crafts and popularisation of maunal labour, it is necessary to approach and encourage real craftsmen.

Second then craft must play an important role in school education from its earliest stage. It should stimulate productive activity and foster respect for manual labour from very childhood. Moreover craft should be exploited as a basis of art training in order to stimulate the creative spirit and to foster aesthetic sensibility in children. Art and craft should be intimately associated and as such should form an integrated course of training in the different stages of school education.

Artless Education

In his inaugural address to the Art Conference at Calcutta, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad laid full emphasis on the necessity of introducing art in general education. It now remains to be seen how the Government approaches this important subject. One can anticipate that courses will be planned with the triple object of developing creative urge, aesthetic sensibility and manual skill, but modern India needs something more than such art courses. Children must be initiated in the appreciation of the various arts of Indian origin so that, in later life, they can contribute to the progress of the latter with informed patronal interest.

Commenting upon the failure of the present system of education, Maulana Azad made a significant remark that many people who displayed all the external signs of high education exhibited in their attitudes, beliefs and conduct a totally uneducated mind. With regard to art, he stated that it was divorced from intimate contact with life at a thousand points; and now art has to be made to regain the points in life from which it was loosened. Pandit Nehru's view-point that the products of maunal labour should be of artistic value implies that the producers must have an artistic temperament, though they may not be artists.

Artistic Way Of Life

In reversion to the artistic way of life lies the solution of the problem with which the Government is confronted. If art is viewed in relation to life, its quality should be taken as an indication of the cultural standards of the life for which it was produced. Take the examples of different arts and handicrafts and relics of music, dance, drama and poetry, of a particular period. They will reflect the ingenuity and skill of artists and will further indicate a cross-section of the artistic way of life in the same period. The demand for art is one of the determinents of its development. Those for whom art of high order was created must have been people of a pronounced artistic temperament and taste.

To be artistic, the people should be able to appreciate as well as express art, but art as an expression of the people is never a deliberate activity. In a way it is different from the art which is a specific creation of the artist. Women sing songs on auspicious and festive occasions and also while doing usual domestic work. The mother sings lullabies to the child. Mere music is a spontaneous and irrepressible expression of women, who are not musicians.

Likewise in the manual work of the ordinary people, the artistic temperament will not fail to manifest itself if it were properly cultivated. What Pandit Nehru wanted was manual work and its artistic quality. There may not be much difficuty in taking manual work from the people, but the demand for the artistic quality from them may altogether a different proposition. The people will have to be made artistic in all their activities before they could be expected to produce artistic work. Artistic expression will have to be cultivated as a part of their character.

Cottage-Industries

Preparations for introduction in India of some cottage and small-scale industries on the Japanese model and under the direction of Japanese technicians are in progress. Men and machinery have been already ordered from Japan. They will, according to the recommendations made by the official two-man mission, which visited Japan some time ago, will operate under the control of the Government or through private enterprise with the support and guidance from the Government.

The industries will range from needles and pins to toys and bamboo work. A few of them will be artistic in type and also not new to this country. Probably there will be a competition between the old and new industries of the same type, and both will again differ in their designs. But articles made under Japanese supervision ar not likely to be typically Indian in their designs.

An industry like toy-making is not purely utilitarian, as it has distinct educational implications which must be taken into account while designing toys for children. But it is not known how the Government proposes to plan industries to be organised on a Japanese model. Japanese technicians may not attach sufficient importance to the conditions and requirements of India. The Government should, therefore, make sure that the articles produced under their supervision turn out to be typically Indian. It should, further, take special care that the new industries on the Japanese model do not stand against the development of the parallel old cottage industries of the country. Indian art needs for its progress the traditional industries of the artistic type.

"Introversion" by S. Palsikar exhibited at Bombay Art Society's Saloon, last week.

Neglect Of Sculpture

Mr. P. M. Srinivasan, a well-known artist of South India—who is known as Shilpi recently complained in Madras that the people have not yet realised the great artistic value attached to sculpture in temples. The people do not care for sculpture of any kind because they have got a faulty notion from the modern art movement that art means painting only. Those who style themselves as art-lovers will, however, declare that they appreciate sculpture when a modern or realistic piece, whatever be its merits, is presented to them, but they will turn their faces away from temple-sculpture which is Indian art in its best form.

Shilpi regretted that the people have allowed temple-sculpture to be obliterated by white washing. Large sculpture pieces having been fastened in their original settings were unlike paintings and other moveable objects, not exported to Europe and America. They could not bring income to the art-lovers who love art because of their trade interests. However temple sculpture though not permanently lost to India, has suffered damage through rough use or manipulation for indiscriminate repairs. Those who do not appreciate Indian sculpture will not understand Indian [illegible].

Culture And Art

Addressing a students' meeting at Bangalore recently, Sir C. V. Raman said that a study of the life histories of eminent scientists was more cultural than a similar study of Napolean, Timur the Lame, Chenghiskhan and other marauders. To understand art and music, like science, one ought to study the available biographis and literary works of eminent artists, musicians and poets of the past. In the mechanical training in technique the cultural aspect of art is necessarily missed.

The material for the study of the composers of poetry, music and artists has yet to be collected in a sufficient amount. In this connection, the Government of Bombay has taken a commendable step in deciding to reprint 7,000 copies of the works of Sant Tukaram on the occasion of his tercentenary. It is hoped that the Government will extend its interest in ancient poetry to other saint-poets and musicians of the past in other parts of the Province. Educated persons, who know much about Shakespeare, Scott, Wordsworth etc., should now gather some knowledge about Kalidas, Bana, Haridas, Tansen, Tukaram, Ramdas, etc.

Honour Celebrities

Bombay's Premier Mr. B. G. Kher visited last month, Dehu Road near Poona—the home of Sant Tukaram of Maharashtra. Addressing the people he expressed the hope that Dehu Road would become a place of pilgrimage like Stratford-on-Avon. In India, several towns and villages could have been places of such pilgrimage, but the foreign Government was not interested in preservation of the houses and other relics of ancient celebrities, and the educated persons were not educated to honour them.

The Government of India will sooner or later come forward with a scheme to preserve the relics of ancient celebrities, but in the meantime the Provincial Governments and State Unions should work out a concerted plan to preserve the available relics of ancient poets, musicians and artists of eminence and to popularise the towns and villages with which their life-history is connected. This should be an all-India movement and the public should extend full support to it.

More Millionaires In U.S. But Less In U.K.

HOW BRITISH TAXES MAKE THE RICH POORER

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BRITISH millionaires are getting scarce. High income groups are shrinking at a time when they are growing larger in U. S.

Taxes, levelling incomes, skim off most personal wealth. They leave only 70 Britons with $ 24,000 or more a year.

More than 18,000,000 of Britain's 21,000,000 taxpayers wind up the year with incomes of $2,000 or less, after all taxes are paid, says "U.S. News and World Report.

In all of Britain, after six years of war and four years of Socialism, there are just 70 individuals with yearly incomes, after taxes, of dol. 24,000 or more.

Ten years ago, just before the European war broke out, there were 100 times that many.

These figures, released officially, give an idea of how the British Government has used taxes to skim off the upper layer of personal incomes. This process, which has produced a marked levelling of incomes over the years, started with the war. It is being carried on by the present Labour Government, which has set out to redistribute earnings, to give the poor the advantage of Government services and benefits paid for by taxes on the wealthy.

In U.S., taxpayers have had a taste of the same process. At one time, the late President Roosevelt declared that no American should have an income, after taxes, of more than dol. 25,000 a year. Congress went along with the general idea, but, unlike the British Government, stopped considerably short of what Mr. Roosevelt suggested. Taxes in U.S. have risen sharply over pre-war rates, but personal incomes have risen even more. The result is that the number of Americans in high income brackets, after taxes, has increased, not diminished.

Income Groups

How incomes are divided in U.S and Britain is shown below:—

Population of Britain is less than a third that of U.S. The pay scale, in general, is much higher in U.S. These facts should be remembered in comparing totals of each income group.

Incomes above dol. 24,000, after taxes, are received by an estimated 155,000 Americans. That is more than 2,000 for every Englishman receiving that much money.

Ten years ago, there were 37,000 Americans and 7,000 Englishmen in this income class. In other words, during a period when high after-tax incomes were disappearing in Britain, the number of Americans in top brackets was multiplying.

British millionares are almost a thing of the past. The Government defines a millionaire as anybody whose total income—before taxes—is as much as dol. 400,000 a year. By that definition, there are only 54 millionaires left in Britain. On the same basis there are about 20 times that many in the U.S.

Incomes of dol. 16,000 to dol. 24,000, after taxes, go to about 200,000 Americans. In Britain, only 3,430 are in that bracket.

Here, again, developments of the last 10 years have produced opposite trends in the two countries. In U.S. the number of taxpayers in this group has more than quadrupled. In Britain, it has been reduced by well over two-thirds.

Incomes of dol. 8,000 to dol. 16,000, after taxes, the general range of incomes among U.S. business executives, are received by 915,000 Americans. In Britain, only 58,000 persons, or about one-sixteenth as many, are in this income class.

In the last 10 years, 710,000 Americans have been added to this group. In Britain, the number has remained about the same.

In lower brackets, the number in both countries has increased sharply over the years. This is the result both of higher pay and of wider employment.

Incomes of dol. 4,000 to dol. 8,000, after taxes, are paid to 4,030,000 Americans. In Britain, the number is 320,000, or less than one twelfth as many.

This group has multiplied five times in U.S. in the last 10 years. It has doubled in Britain. Many of the Englishmen now in this income class were in the top brackets before war.

Tax Burdens

Tax burdens as they now stand in the two countries show the background of these wide contrasts in the middle and upper income groups.

At dol. 5,000 of net income—that is, income after deductions allowed by tax laws but before personal exemptions—a married Englishman has dol. 3,704 left to live on after paying his taxes. An American at that level, after paying his federal income tax, has dol. 4,369 left.

At dol. 10,000, the British income tax takes more than a third. A married man at this level has dol. 6,524 left after he settles up with the Government. A dol. 10,000 man in U.S. can pay his federal tax and still have dol. 8,379 to live on.

At 225,000, the gap widens still further. An Englishman, after paying his tax, has dol. 11,499, or less than half his net income, left for living expenses. An American realizes dol. 19,123 out of a dol. 25,000 income.

At dol. 50,000, a married Englishman keeps only dol. 15,624 for himself. In other words, the Government gets more than two-thirds of his net income. In U.S., a dol. 50,000 man has dol. 32,799 left after paying his federal income tax.

At dol. 100,000, an Englishman pays the Government all but dol. 17,874 of his income. An American at the same income level keeps dol. 53,597, or well over half.

High as they are, British taxes on the wealthy are not what they were last year. The Government levied a one-year special tax on investment income. This was piled on top of the regular income tax, so that some Englishmen in top brackets found that their taxes exceeded their incomes.

Many an Englishman, once rich, has had to sell off his family estate —heirlooms, jewelry, furniture or real estate—to pay taxes and have something left to live on.

In such sales, Britons get a break, because they pay no tax on capital gains. In other words, a man has been able to sell property in a rising market, realize a profit, and pay no tax on the proceeds. In U.S. the profit on sales of property held six months or longer is taxed at rates that run as high as 25 per cent. Short-term capital gains are taxed at regular income rates.

In general, however, British taxes, especially in the upper brackets, dwarf anything ever seen in U.S., even at the wartime peak.

Works No Magic

Redistribution of income, a matter of deliberate policy on the part of the British Government, already has gone a long way. The wealthiest class has been all but eliminated. At the other end of the scale, Government benefits are passed out to prevent destitution.

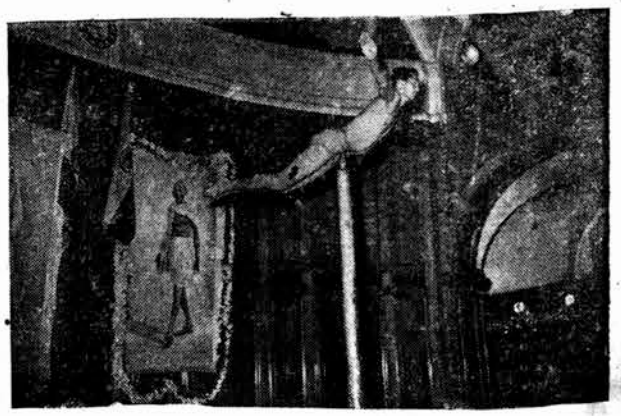
Yet the British Government is finding that this formula works no magic, that economic troubles of the country get worse instead of better.

Even the British worker, the one who was supposed to get the benefit of Socialism, is complaining that he has a hard time getting along. He is demanding more pay, less work, more of the benefits promised by the Government.

By U.S. standards, the worker's income is low and his taxes high. Out of 21,000,000 British taxpayers, 18,375,000 have less than dol. 2,000 left after paying the year's taxes.

The working class, as well as the wealthy class, is having to help pay the cost of Socialism. More than dol. 1 out of every dol. 4 spent by the Government goes for social services. Taxes, altogether, take more than 40 per cent of the national income. Soaking the rich alone will not produce enough money to pay the bill.

ON TOP OF POLE



Indian Lingiad group gave a demonstration of "Mallakhamb" at India House, London.

TEST FOR GERMANY LIES AHEAD

Clay Wants U. N. Forces To Replace U. S. Troops

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BY SYLIRA WEISS GLYUN

Stating unequivocally that Germans have not yet become democratic, and that their democratization "is a long-term problem," retired Gen. Lucius D. Clay, former American Military Governor for Germany, recently warned there can be no world peace unless the Western nations "provide security for Germany as well as against that country."

He also urged delaying Germany's admission to the Council of Europe "until the peoples of the countries which form the Council are prepared to accept her as a democratic member." And he criticized current proposals to make Germany a member of the Council "by means of artificial invitation on high governmental level." At the same time, he cautioned that nations of the Atlantic Pact and the Western Union must begin immediately " to visualize Germany's future in terms of world security interests.'

In an exclusive interview here on Cape Cod, Gen. Clay discounted the optimists who interpreted the August 14 election, establishing the first German Parliament since 1933, as an assurance that democracy had taken hold in Germany. But he indicated he is not so alarmed as are others by reports of a revival of rabid nationalism in Germany.

"I do not intend ever to put myself in a position of telling (his successor, John J.) McCloy how to run his business", the General stressed.

For the security of Germany, Clay felt, "we must look into the possibilities of a United Nations Security Force, Western Union Security Forces, or an Atlantic Pact Security Force," rather than giving the Germans an army when Allied occupation troops are withdrawn.

Can't Trust Them Yet

"For the Western Allies must today reckon with the prospects of Germany's unprotected borders when we leave there. If left unprotected, the Germans might find that, to survive, they would have to make some kind of alliance with the Russians."

The combination of "the technical skills of several million Germans and the power of the Russian hordes," Clay feared, would comprise "a formidable force to be reckoned with."

"I do not proclaim that the Germans have become a democratic people," he went on. "I do not think we can expect them to become a democratic people within four years, because they never enjoyed democracy before, except for the brief moment of the Weimar Republic, which existed in a period of desperate economic straits.

"Nevertheless, I do believe there is hope for a democracy in Germany. It has to be secured by helpful advice and encouragement and an indication that the democracy will be accepted as a friendly Germany."

The General listed five achievements which, he said, justified his confidence in German willingness to seek democracy:

1. The constitution of the new Federal Republic, which modified emergency powers of the Chief Executive and defined powers retained by individual states.
2. The character of the new German Press in exercise of its right to criticize the Government.
3. De-Nazification, "indicating willingness to undertake a most unpleasant task." (Clay maintained the fact that it was done at all had a great deal more significance than whether it was done well. He insisted Military Government had not imposed or required the Germans to adopt the programme, but the Germans had voluntarily assumed the responsibility.)
4. Local Governments have taken advantage of democratic processes in local councils to rid themselves of high-handed officials.
5. The people are exercising the right to vote.

Test Yet To Come

Clay did not see in the recent German election any great demonstration of democracy, other than the people's exercise of their franchise. He reasoned: "The importance of the present and all future elections in Germany is whether they will have significant effect. The elected Government will have to stand an internal conflict—political test—without Allied supervision and support."

Then, if it survives, he deduced, the Germans will have a democracy. He firmly believes that, until all democratic machinery and innovations which the Military Government supported in Germany have been pitted against anti-democratic forces, no one can truly evaluate democracy in Germany.

A Short Story

'The Haunted Physician'

By
Perin Irani

When Chandiram received his final OK from the Civil Hospital Delhi he was very happy. Seven years of gruelling work—five at the Medical College in Lucknow and two as an interim at the hospital—came to an end, and he was now entitled to set up in practice on his own. He meant to do it. It never occurred to him to take up a cushy job in some hospital or mill, or even join the army where he might have been commissioned as a captain directly.

He was in quite happy circumstances too. His father had left him enough money to buy a running practice if he so desired, or set up a new one. But the question of a suitable place worried Chandi no end. By a process of careful and methodical elimination he arrived at the conclusion that the district of Agra offered as good opportunities as any. He had visited his friend Bami, who had set up practice in Firozabad and had found his business good. Apart from that he liked the tall, gaunt warriors, the Rajputs, who formed most of the inhabitants of this district.

With this end in view Chandi wrote to Bami that he would be with him by the weekend. Bami was overjoyed. He had invited the local zamindar Thakur Raghbar Singh and one of his friends Thakur Tegh Singh for a shikar party. Chandi, he thought, would form the ideal fourth.

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On Saturday morning therefore Bami closed his surgery earlier. At about noon Chandi arrived by the Express. Within another half hour both the zamindars also came in a huge touring Lancia—an old but strong and lithe vehicle—with all the shikar kit. Thakur Raghbar Singh was a youngish man of thirty or so, tall strong and smart. He had been to Oxford and affected a delightful Oxonian drawl. Thakur Tegh Singh however was not so highly educated. He was on the wrong side of forty and stoutish. But he was still agile and quick of movement. In the present company he was the best shot and carried o .303 and a 12 bore besides his service revolver. He was a Major in the reserve force. Bami was a good shot by any standards: not so Chandi. "There is non-violence in my blood." he used to say.

After a hearty meal, the party set off in the Lancia with a couple of servants and all their kit. Their plan was to hit out to the bank of the Jumna where deer, water-duck and partridge where plentiful. If they were lucky they might even bag a stray cheetah from the Terai hills. They reached Sultanpur, a small village about a mile from the river. They camped in a barn belonging to Thakur Tegh Singh. This village was on the fringe of his estate and the nambardar quickly made all arrangements to make them comfy.

The evening was spent in drinking and dining and pleasant conversation. A village lad regaled the party with his 'dehati' songs. And the nambardar, a great guy for talking, told them many a tale of bygone Rajut chivalry. Everyone was about to go to sleep, when suddenly the musical notes of a 'dholak' and dancing bells wafted over the barnside. Thakur Tegh Singh became alert. So did the others. They all looked inquiringly at the nambardar. But the nambardar's face was devoid of all expression. Obviously the music was as strange to him as to the others.

Bami and Raghbar Singh had had a drop too much and decided going to bed. But Tegh Singh's curiosity was excited. He picked up his rifle and started off towards the river. Chandi joined him on an impulse. So did the nambardar. Raghbar tried to "oh shucks" the idea of this adventure in his impeccable accent. But perhaps the blood in Tegh Singh's veins flowed warmer than in his. He just had to go.

They did not have to go far. About half a mile from the village was a camp of nomads. And here by firelight a young woman dressed in rags through which her voluptuous curves shone like moonlight, was dancing to the tune of a dholak. The dholak was in the expert hands of an old man who was madly increasing the tempo every moment. Tegh Singh and Chandi stood at a distance where they could not be seen and watched entranced.

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Somewhere the girl's feet faultered a bit, and she fell out of tune just for an instant. The old man stopped the dholak, got up and slapped her left and right with his bony hands. The girl gave a shreik of agony and ran away into the dark. She ran towards where the three adventurers stood without knowing where she was going. She cried bitterly and shouted to God to come and help her. In that instant Tegh Singh handed his rifle to Chandi, leapt forward and caught hold of her as she was about to fall after stumbling on a low hedge. The old man came after her, but couldn't see in the dark what had happened. As he came nearer to the girl and her rescuers, Tegh Singh handed over her limp body to Chandi and gave one huge whack to the old rascal, who fell prone on the sandy ground.

Then they hurriedly went back the way they had come taking the girl along. She had either fainted or was too exhausted to move her limbs, so the three had to carry her in their arms. They did not go to the barn, but made straight for the road where the Lancia was parked. Tegh Singh unloaded some supplies for Bami and Raghbar, put the girl in the front seat and started the engine. He was about to throw the car into gear, when on a sudden impulse he dragged Chandi also in. "You hold her while I drive," that was all he said. And strangely enough the evening's excitement had left Chandi too weak not to do as he was told.

Days rolled into weeks and weeks into months. Tegh Singh didn't know what he had carried away that night from the nomads. She turned out to be a stunningly beautiful girl who had obviously been a kidnapped from some decent household in infancy by those rascals. After a few weeks of rest and good living she became his wife. Chandi set up practice in Ranpur, the town near Tegh's estate. They had to apologise profusely to Bami and Raghbar for their hurried departure. But when they came to Ranpur for Tegh's wedding and saw the bride, they understood and forgave everything. Perhaps the nomads made some efforts to find out their ward, but gave up on hearing that Major Tegh, the 'terrible', had taken her away. This was how Tegh was known in the neighbourhood.

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Chandi's practice developed into a mission of mercy. He acquired a particularly good reputation as a children's and women's doctor. Serious maternity cases came to him from far and near. It was thus natural that when Tegh's wife was expecting, she should be in his care. He went out to Teghpur, the rambling villa on the outskirts of the town every week to give instructions and advice. One nurse was kept in attendance here, and all that was humanly possible was done to make the happy event safe and gentle.

Late one night when Chandi had just returned from a far off visit, the Lancia arrived at his door. Tegh burst into his bedroom all excited and flushed. He must come immediately he said. The thing was about to happen. Chandi did not wash, did not have his dinner, just collected a few things from here and there and rushed into the Lancia. He was just in time. The nurse was scared to death. And Mrs. Tegh was in great pain.

Immediately water was set to boil, antiseptics enveloped the rosy shining instruments were laid out. A minor operation was required to bring the child safely into this world. Nothing much, just a little trick Chandi could do in a second under an anaesthetic. And in this hurry and scurry he had forgoten the anaesthetic in his surgery. He gave one big howl and ran out to see the waiting Thakur. He told him all about what had happened. He apologised profusely. He said such an omission on the part of a doctor was unforgiveable. There was true distress in his voice. He begged the Thakur to give him permission to perform the operation without an anaesthetic.

It took the Thakur quite a few minutes to grasp the situation. His expression hardened. His face became flushed, as was its wont in times of excitement or trouble. He did not know what to do. "I suppose there is no time to run to the surgery", he said slowly. "The life of the child

is in danger and delay means....." replied Chandi haltingly. "All right Chandi, go ahead and do, it;" and there was a strange determination on the Thakur's face. "But take care, if something happens to my wife I will kill you." This when Chandi was about to enter the room. He heard it clearly. He forgave the Thakur, his friend. After all he thought, the old boy was excited The Thakur meanwhile drew his revolver, released the safety catch and waited.

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Presently there was a heart-rending cry from the mother, a gasp and then silence. The pain was too much for her. She tried to bear it, but she collapsed. And before Chandi, busy in saving the child, could pay any attention to her, she was dead. The child however was safe, and with care, expected to live and grow. Chandi asked the nurse to take care of it and went out to convey the bad news.

The Thakur stood motionless with one foot on a chair and the gun in his right hand. It was obvious to Chandi that he knew what had happened. He opened his mouth to offer some words of sympathy and solace, but the Thakur motioned him to keep quiet. He caught hold of Chandi in an iron grip and virtually dragged him to his study. He stood the doc against the wall and gave him a frightful look. The doc was worried, not so much by the look as by the shining revolver in the Thakur's hand. Discretion, he thought, would be decidedly better than valour at such a juncture.

He pushed the menacing Thakur away from him with one huge heave and made a beeline for the low French window of the study. Life after all in the ultimate analysis is more precious than friendship.. The revolver clicked. But alas it was empty. Ever since a wife had come into his life, Tegh had stopped going about with a loaded one. He cursed himself roundly and rushed towards his cupboard for some ammunition. This gave Chandi life-saving minutes.

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Chandi ran as he had never run in his life. He did not try to head for his surgery, nor did he keep to the road at all. He rushed headlong into green fields and dense jungles. He came to a sandy tract after what seemed to him hours, and there, lay down exhausted and panting. His senses were devoid of any activity for quite some time. And then..

Out of the enveloping darkness came floating to his ears the sweet music of ankle bells and a dholak, the tempo of the dance getting faster and faster every second. With a Herculean effort Chandi raised himself up and staggered towards the source of the music. It was as if he was a tiny needle drawn towards a powerful magnet without any conscious effort on his part.. And behold! A camp of nomads, an old man playing the dholak skilfully and a young imp of a damsel dancing away like mad. Her luscious curves shone out of her tattered garments like moonlight out of clouds. No—it couldn't be. But it was. It was the same girl, the same old man, the same camp of nomads....Chandi rubbed his eyes with both hands, and blinked.

"Wah wah", "Bahut Achcha", "Excellent" came the voices of Bami, Tegh and Raghbar. The girl and the old man came forward, salaamed profusely and accepted the coins offered by all the gentlemen. Last of all they came and stood before Chandi waiting for him to offer something. And Chandi got up from his chair and ran like mad.

It took an hour of chasing and another of explaining to bring it home to him that he had been merely dreaming in his chair. The girl and the old man had been called by the nambardar to entertain the guests and Tegh was happily married and had three grown up children. Anyway Chandi kept his distance from Tegh during the rest of the shikar and gave up the idea of practising in the district of Agra.

The Albert Hall Acoustics

London's biggest concert hall, the Albert Hall in Kensington, has a new roof inside. This is because the echo in the Albert Hall has for many years past been the subject of acute controversy amongst musicians, who maintain that it affects the quality of the music played. Every effort has been and is being made to eliminate this echo for, since the Queen's Hall was destroyed by enemy action in 1941, the Albert Hall has become the home of all London's most important concerts and recitals and it is from here that the BBC Promenade Concerts are given each year from July to September.

The last anti-echo device was a great disk of canvas, called a velarium, which was slung below the glass dome to serve as a sounding board. Now, after a year's work, an aluminium inner dome has been installed beneath the roof, in an attempt to minimise or even to cut out the echo. After this was in place the BBC made a series of recordings of instrumental and vocal music and speech, both with and without the velarium, and the recordings were played to a selected audience, which gave its opinion by vote. The verdict was that with the new dome in position the velarium had little effect on speech and organ music, while solo instrumentalists and singers with piano accompaniment sounded infinitely better without its aid. The velarium, therefore, will be removed.

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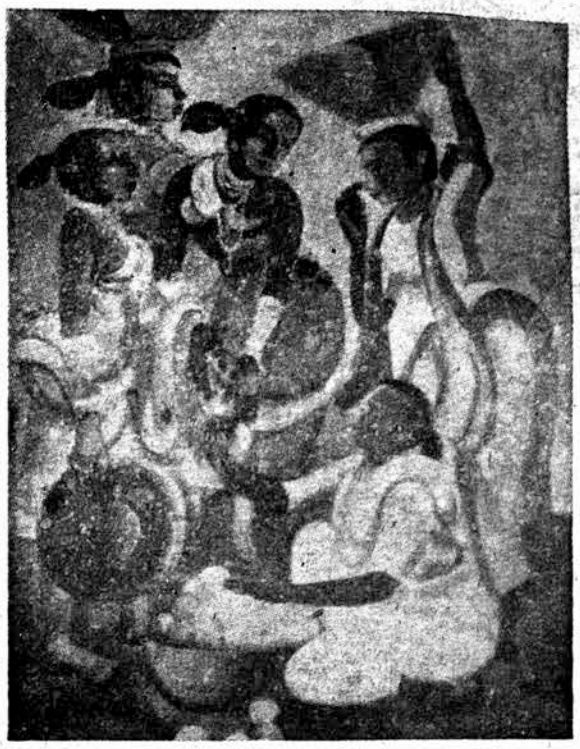
MY NEIGHBOURS

A life typical Basin people who provide milk to the whole of Bombay. Their life is so interesting against the pattern of nature.

ART DRAWS FROM LIFE

"FRUIT-VENDOR"

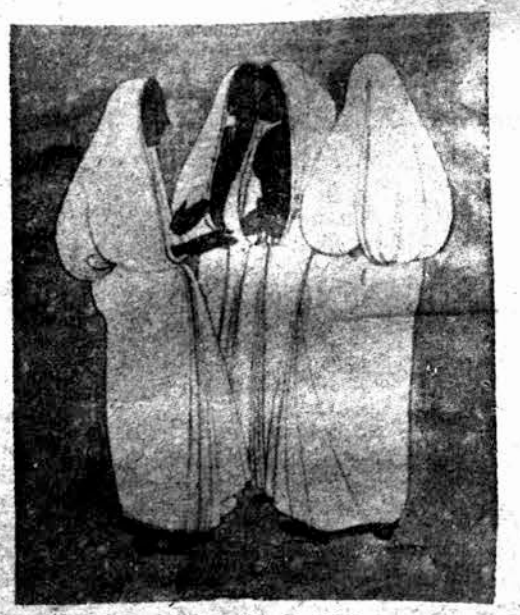


A fruit-seller in a Goa village surrounded by local gents and belles—Oil paining by LAXMAN P. PAIN.

TWIN SISTERS

Twin sisters who have lost all of their relations on the face of the earth. The world is vacant for them and they are watching in the eternity with some hope.—Oil painting by S. B. PALSIKAR.

"OUTSIDE THE CHURCH"



Catholic women in Goa on their way to church for morning mass —Water colour by LAXMAN P. PAL

"KAMAL"

Portrait of a girl who is given to day-dreaming.—Oil painting by S. B PALSIKAR.

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